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14

PART III.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

14

1890.

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PART III.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

1890.

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Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part III.

No. 1.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 2, 1890.)

(No. 149.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 24, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to furnish herewith, for your Lordship's information, a cutting from this week's issue of the "Times of Morocco," entitled "Further Outrages by the United States' Consul. Recalled at the demand of the Moorish Government."

Though Mr. Ebenezer Meakin, the editor of the "Times of Morocco," is personally hostile to Mr. Reed Lewis, the United States' Consul, still the account given of the latter's proceedings at the Tangier Custom-house I believe is more or less correct.

Whilst Mr. Reed Lewis was threatening the authorities at the Custom-house, the Administrators came to me under great trepidation, by Cid El-Hadj Mohamed Torres' direction, imploring me to send Mr. White to the Custom-house to witness whatever acts of violence Mr. Reed Lewis might perpetrate against them, as they were fully determined to meet by force the threatened attack against their stores. On my declining to permit Mr. Consul White to be in any manner mixed up in a brawl of whatever kind, the Administrators begged me to allow, at all events, Her Majesty's Consul to proceed and advise Mr. Reed Lewis to desist from his violence. I was glad that I was prevented from complying with this application through Mr. White's absence at the time from his house, but I suggested to the Moorish officials that it was open to Cid El-Hadj Mohamed Torres to employ the telegraph wires to communicate direct with Washington on what was occurring, so that Mr. Reed Lewis might receive peremptory orders from head-quarters to desist from his unseemly proceedings.

My suggestion was acted upon, and I understand that Mr. Reed Lewis has since been recalled by Mr. Secretary Blaine.

I am glad to be able to add that, through the discretion of the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the public have been allowed to assume as being correct the report spread by Mr. Meakin that the appeal to Washington made by the Shereefian Government was instigated by him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of December 21, 1889.

Further Outrages by the United States' Consul.—We mentioned in our last issue the fact of Mr. Reed Lewis' having attempted to smuggle fire-arms through the Custom-house at Tangier, and that the arms had been confiscated by the Moorish Government as contraband.

On Sunday morning last Mr. Lewis went to the Custom-house, accompanied by armed men, and seized two packages that were lying there, carrying them off with him unopened.

This act of violence caused great indignation amongst all classes of the townspeople, which was vastly increased on Monday by a further and still more outrageous proceeding.

He appeared again at the Custom-house with a still greater number of persons—some of them, we are sorry to say, were Europeans—all said to be armed with revolvers.

Mr. Lewis proceeded to the office of the Sultan's Administrators, who were busily engaged at the time in passing merchandize urgently required by the merchants of the town for their Christmas trade. He demanded, with threats and menaces, that His Majesty's Administrators should open the Customs treasury, where the confiscated arms had been deposited, and give them up to him. This they declined to do, and he made such an uproar that the officials were compelled, with great indignity, to leave their posts and retire to a battery near, to await the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of the town, with a number of policemen. Meanwhile, the Representative of the United States of America and his friends remained in full possession of His Shereefian Majesty's Custom-house. Mr. Reed Lewis then sent for implements and directed one of his attendants to break open the door of the treasury, which he twice commenced to do, but was prevented by the bystanders.

Seeing that it was of no use to oppose these lawless individuals, the Captain of the Port directed the keys to be given to the American rioters, and they opened the door, when they entered and placed the American flag upon the confiscated arms, but were not allowed to remove them. The Lieutenant-Governor having arrived with his police, and darkness coming on, the rioters then deemed it prudent to withdraw.

It is well they did, otherwise it is not unlikely that there would have been bloodshed, for by this time the populace had become thoroughly enraged at the indignities and insults heaped upon their Sovereign and his officials. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Moorish authorities for their calm and dignified demeanour under these exasperating circumstances, and especially his Excellency Sid Háj Mohammed Torres, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose tact, together with his well-deserved popularity, doubtless calmed the public mind and restrained the natural indignation of His Shereefian Majesty's subjects, both Jews and Muslims, for, to their credit be it said, the Jews were as enraged as the Moors, and one of them got assaulted for expressing too freely his opinion on the situation. M. Pinhas Assyag, a correspondent of one of the Spanish newspapers, urged the Captain of the Port to stand firm, when he was immediately attacked by one of Mr. Lewis' party, who struck him in the face, and, we are told, threatened to shoot him dead on the spot. It was an illustration of the old proverb, "One fool makes many," for this young man, who is a British subject, well connected, and bears a good character, is only temporarily employed by Mr. Lewis as an interpreter. He was evidently over-zealous in his ignoble employment, and we hope that, ere this, he has deemed it expedient to arrange the difficulty by an ample apology to the object of his indiscreet zeal.

After consultation with the other authorities of the town, Sid Háj Mohammed Torres prudently telegraphed to the President of the United States, informing him of the repeated outrages committed by the so-called Representative of the United States, and demanding his instant recall. Mr. Lewis was immediately recalled by the United States' Government upon receipt of the telegram, but instead of obeying orders, he sent a long telegram to endeavour to justify his proceedings, being, in fact, contumacious even to his own Government.

This, we believe, is the first instance of the use of the telegraph wires by the Moorish Government, and it is to be regretted that the President did not promptly avail himself of the opportunity to vindicate the character of the American people by a courteous reply to the Moorish Government.

The Moorish Minister rightly expected a prompt reply, but none came, and on Tuesday afternoon he telegraphed again asking for a reply. Meanwhile, several private parties received despatches stating that Consul Lewis had been recalled, but nothing official from the American Government.

This gave Mr. Lewis fresh courage for new menaces, and we heard it threatened that the United States' Government would add injury to insult by sending here men-of-war to bombard the town. An empty threat indeed, but an extremely dangerous one in the present state of the public mind.

Mr. Lewis bases his boast upon the following facts. The United States' man-of-war "Enterprise" is hourly expected in Gibraltar from the East. She is to be paid off, and will then leave to convey the remains of Mr. George Pendleton (late Envoy to the German Court) to America. Four cruizers have recently left the United States on trial trips. They are expected to call at Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Tangier, after which they will proceed eastward. It will be perceived that the expected visits of these vessels to this part of the world is purely a coincidence, which has no connection with political affairs.

No. 2.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 2, 1890.)

(No. 150.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 26, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I learn, through Kaïd Maclean, that the Spanish Government, following the example of those of France and Italy, have established a Military Mission at the Shereefian Court. It is composed of a Captain of Engineers and a Lieutenant of Infantry, who are to receive salaries, Kaïd Maclean understands, out of the Moorish Treasury.

Count Tattenbach, who has spoken to me on this matter, considers that the Sultan may be congratulated on this increase to the foreign military element around him, on the principle of there being safety in numbers, or, in other words, that the French are not allowed to have a free field to themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 3.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 2, 1890.)

(No. 151.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 27, 1889.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 146 of the 18th instant, alluding to the alarmist reports appearing in the local press, under French influence, as to the disorganized state of Morocco and the troubles of the Sultan, I venture to draw your Lordship's attention to the existence at present of a similar tone, entirely unjustified by actual facts, in the Spanish press.

The reports thus floated by the French and Spaniards I consider deserve attention in connection with the unexpected Spanish attempt to interfere with the territorial integrity of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 4

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 2, 1890.)

(No. 127.)

My Lord, *Madrid, December* 30, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 102 of the 26th instant,* and to the concluding paragraph in Sir Kirby Green's telegram No. 33, I would beg to remark that the Spanish Minister's apprehensions lest public opinion should have a word to say in the matter therein alluded to appear to me to be unfounded. The question of the exchange has certainly, so far as I am aware, never been mooted publicly in this country, and, beyond a limited circle of officials to whom the idea of such an exchange having been entertained by the Spanish Government may have been known, I should say that very few people can have been acquainted with it.

The subject has certainly not been treated of in the newspapers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 5.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1890.

I APPROVE the terms of your note advising the Sultan to decline the exchange of territory proposed by the Spanish Government, a copy of which accompanied your despatch No. 147A of the 22nd ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Transmitting copy of No. 211, Part II.

No. 6.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 3.)

Foreign Office, January 2, 1890.

Sir,

I APPROVE the language held by you in conversation with the Spanish Minister on the subject of the proposed territorial exchange between Spain and Morocco, as reported in your despatch No. 148 A of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 7.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 3.)

132, *Cheapside, London, January 2, 1890.*

My Lord,

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 16th November last, asking whether it would be convenient for Mr. Randleson to proceed to Chicago to receive a sum of money in respect of an outrage committed at Cape Juby on the 25th March, 1888, I beg to inclose a letter received from Mr. Randleson, dated 16th December last,* in which he expresses his readiness to proceed to Chicago to receive the money, and requesting instructions how to act in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No 8.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 6.)

(No. 1.)

Madrid, January 2, 1890.

My Lord,

THE idea, which has formed the subject of recent correspondence, of an exchange by Spain, for a strip of territory on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, of that ceded to her by Treaty on the Atlantic shore of the Empire, but never yet occupied nor even defined, revives, perhaps, a certain curiosity on the question of the exact site contemplated in the stipulated cession. I have reperused with much interest the Memorandum compiled by Sir Edward Hertslet in 1877, a copy of which was sent to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 168, marked Secret, of the 21st December, 1888; and my attention having been drawn to some papers on the same subject written ten years ago by a Spanish naval officer employed in the Hydrographic Department of the Ministry of Marine, I thought it might be worth while to glance over them. They appeared in six numbers of a periodical devoted to naval matters, "Revista General de Marina," and, in view of the source of their authorship, it has occurred to me that they might be of some use as a reference, for, on comparing them with the above-mentioned Memorandum, it seems evident that a good deal of uncertainty prevails as to the localities along this particular strip of coast, owing to the confusing nomenclature assigned to them by various people at various times.

I therefore venture to forward copies of these articles to your Lordship, and I add a summary of their substance, which is practically, however, taken exclusively from the first of the series, though collated with the others. It is in the first article, namely, that the writer lays down his position, the others deal either with matters not immediately germane to it, such as the advantage which Spain might, or as he thinks might not, derive from establishing a footing on the mainland in that vicinity, or else with adverse criticisms and opposing theories advanced by other writers against his conclusions, in which case they consist of a development of the arguments employed in the first instance to establish that position, and of the reasons which led him to come to those conclusions.

The only other point which, under present circumstances, has struck me as at all specially noticeable is that twice towards the end of the concluding article (pp. 576 and 584 of the number of the Review for November 1879) the writer, carrying out his opinion of the uselessness of a post on the west coast, hints at the possibility of securing

* Not printed.

"compensations" in another form, or elsewhere, with allusions to the Spanish positions already held on the northern coast of Morocco. His suggestion does not, however, take the shape of an absolute proposal, nor is the question of an exchange of territory practically mooted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Précis of six Numbers of the "Revista General de Marina."

IN dealing with the question of the cession to Spain by Morocco, in fulfilment of the Treaty of Wad Ras, of a station on the western seaboard of the Sultan's dominions, the exact position of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña has given rise to much discussion, enveloped as it is in very considerable doubt owing to the imperfect and conflicting accounts given by early geographers, and to the inaccuracy of the surveys, coupled with the uncertainty of the names ascribed to the localities on which their descriptions were based. The same names seem to have been given to headlands and streams which later investigations show cannot have been really identic, the result being that three separate positions are assigned to the place in question. The most northern is Agadir, near the stream Sus (or Ifni), and about 40 miles north of Cape Noun (or Nun). The next is on the River Draá, about 5 miles south of that cape, whilst the lowest, which seems to accord the most with the old Spanish Charts, is on the River Chibica, apparently also known as Wad Nun, about 30 miles south of the same cape.

With a view to elucidating the point, Captain Pelayo Alcala Galiano went minutely into the subject historically, and gave the result of his investigations in a series of articles which appeared in a Spanish review devoted to naval matters in the years 1878 and 1879.

According to this writer the Spanish position was first established by a certain Herrera, who had obtained the Canary Islands in 1445 by marriage, and whose successful expedition procured for him the title of Captain-General of the Coast from Cape Ghir, just north of Agadir, to Cape Bojador. The fort, wherever it was, was subsequently lost, and in 1507 Fernandez de Lugo went from Teneriffe and disembarked at "Nul," which, according to a Spanish Chart of 1878, is near Cape Noun, though Captain Galiano thinks it was more probably the more southerly spot above indicated. This post had likewise, however, to be evacuated, and the fort was destroyed by the forces of the King of Fez in 1524, and in spite of later attempts was not again raised; the chronicles of the time recording, moreover, that the rights of fishing on the coast enjoyed by the Canary Islanders were lost from the extremity of the Atlas Mountains (latitude 29°) as far as Cape Blanco, or were at any rate not exercised beyond Cape Noun (or Nun) owing to the molestation of the Moorish seafaring folk to which the Canary fishermen were exposed further north.

The exact site of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña being undetermined, the limits within which it might be lying 50 leagues (rather over 170 geographical miles) apart, a Spanish-Moroccan Commission was sent out in the winter of 1877-78 in order to fix the locality, if possible. The conclusion of this Commission was in favour of the most northerly position, the old name given to it by the Canary fishermen having been Santa Cruz de Barberia, and the Moors inhabiting the vicinity speaking of vestiges of an old Christian fort.

This conclusion seems, however, hardly tenable. A confusion arises in consequence of there being two capes designated Non and Nun (or Noun) which are nearly 60 miles apart, but the latter, which is the more southerly of the two, appears to correspond the more approximately to the headland to which old records allude in describing the coast, and the sea bounded by the mainland between this cape and Cape Juby on one side, and by the Canaries on the other, is most probably what was termed "Mar Pequeña." If this be so, the site near the Ifni adopted by the Commission is wrong, and other reasons are besides clearly against it, for it is to the north even of Cape Non, whereas old evidence points to the site which it is sought to fix having lain to the south of whatever cape was known by that name or a similar one. Moreover, the old chronicles speak of a river navigable for 3 leagues inland, which is not the case with the Ifni, and finally, they define the spot as about 33 leagues from the Island of Lanzarote, whereas the Ifni is about 59, and even the mouth of the Draá, to which other Spanish hydrographers incline, is about 42 leagues from this island.

Parenthetically, it may be observed that the names Guader, Gadir, Agader, and

Tagadir, which often appear, are all variations of Agadir, a term used by the Berbers to signify a fortified or walled place.

Captain Galiano finds it difficult to reconcile the above-mentioned River Draá (given as River Noun on some English Maps) with the true site of the old Spanish post, and he fixes the River Chibica (Wad Noun on the English Maps) as corresponding most nearly with the position as defined in early records, which speak of it as on the second river below Cape North (Nun). No evidence of ruins exists on the River Draá, and the distance of the Chibica from Lanzarote, which is 37 leagues, tallies more closely with the 33 leagues mentioned in the chronicles than does that of the Draá from the same island, which is 42 leagues. The term "vado" found in these chronicles should not be interpreted, he says, in its true sense of "ford," but as as a corruption (of frequent occurrence in other forms) of the Arabic "wadi," or river.

It seems clear that the place formerly known as Santa Cruz de Barberia was what is now Santa Cruz de Agadir, and this was recaptured by the Moors in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1770 the then Sultan of Morocco closed it altogether as a port, transferring its business further north to the town of Mogador, which he had built to take its place. In negotiations which His Majesty carried on about that date with Spain, the cession asked for by the latter country of the position south of the River Noon was declined by him for want of jurisdiction over it. This site was then called Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, and was laid down as being on the south bank of the stream called Wad Noun by the Arabs, and now known as Chibica. This stream and that further north, near the cape of the same name, have been confused together and spoken as the "Noun," but it is the Chibica, and not the more northerly one, the Draá, which corresponds with the latitude given by geographers, viz., 28° 19′.

With regard to the general question of creating a Spanish establishment on this coast, Captain Galiano doubts any advantage, commercial or other, being gained from such a measure. With the facilities existing at Mogador, Spanish trade is at a discount, and small benefit would be likely to accrue from an attempt to develop it by diverting it to some other point where everything would have to be made, whilst for the protection of fisheries a sloop of war cruizing in the waters would be more efficacious than a fixed position on land.

No. 9.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 6.)

(No. 2.)

Madrid, January 2, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy, together with a précis, of a Royal Decree which was published in the official Gazette of Madrid on the 25th ultimo, and which provides for a totally new system to be inaugurated as to the treatment of convicts in the Spanish Penal Settlements in Morocco.

The Decree is framed not only with a view to improving the condition of the convicts, but also of utilizing their services as colonists.

The gist of the Decree may be summed up as follows :—

Convict life to be divided into four periods.

The first will consist of solitary confinement extending from six to twelve months.

The second will comprise elementary education and the exercise of compulsory labour.

The third will embrace free labour, to be carried out at the option of the convict.

The fourth, which somewhat resembles the ticket-of-leave system, accords far greater liberty of action to the convict.

I cannot help thinking that if the system is found to work well a great change will in future years be effected in those localities, such as Ceuta and Melilla, which have hitherto been gloomy spots destined for the deportation and detention of the worst of the criminal classes of Spain.

They will now lose that exclusive character, and if the colonizing system proves a success, the present barren districts which surround the establishments may be cultivated, and the nucleus of a population be created, such as took place in former years in

Australia, and in more recent times in the French Penal Settlements in the Pacific Islands.

For that reason I consider that it will be of interest to your Lordship to learn what the Spanish Government is now doing in that direction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Précis of Royal Decree of December 23, 1889.

IN the preamble to the Decree of the 23rd December, 1889, published by the Minister of Grace and Justice in the Madrid official Gazette of the 25th December, the Spanish Government, in view of the unsatisfactory arrangements of their present penal system, consider that a radical change ought to take place to insure its improvement.

The penal establishments of the Peninsula are not only inadequate for the care and custody of convicts according to modern requirements, but many of them are in a very insecure condition; all require large sums for their immediate repair; and as it is absolutely necessary to alter their actual condition, the Government consider it is proper to establish, in preference, Penal Colonies in accordance with the special requirements of the country. This system has proved a success in foreign parts, and special allusion is made in the preamble to the Penal Colony of France at New Caledonia.

The institution, therefore, of a Penal Colony, instead of several penal establishments in the Peninsula, is the object of the present Law, and, fortunately for Spain, the Minister of Justice asserts that this project can be realized at less cost and trouble than might be expected.

The town of Ceuta, where for many years a penal establishment has existed, may, with much advantage to the country, and even to the town itself, be transformed into a Penal Colony. The inhabitants of Ceuta are accustomed to the sight of, and to more or less intimate contact with, convicts, who have not only been employed by the Government in every public work undertaken there, but have been, and are still, employed by the inhabitants; and this system of employment of convicts, which, it might be supposed, would have produced an increase of crime, has, on the contrary, according to statistical evidence, diminished the percentage of crimes at Ceuta.

A Penal Colony will, consequently, be established there, which will contain about 4,000 convicts, thus greatly reducing the number of penal establishments required in the Peninsula.

The convicts in the Penal Colony of Ceuta will be divided into four categories, or classes :—

In the first period of imprisonment the cellular system will be employed, the convicts communicating only with the prison authorities and members of charitable institutions.

In the second period they will attend the schools or workshops, or be employed on public works.

The third period will be of a transitional character. It will consist of out-of-door employment, and be similar to that now known as from "gun-fire to gun-fire," preparatory to absolute free labour.

And the last period will be absolute free labour within the Colony itself.

The convicts will be employed principally on public works, in Municipal services, and in the workshops which will be established by the Government for the manufacture of everything necessary for Government requirements.

It is desirable, the Minister adds, that Spain, which has hitherto been so slow in adopting the reforms which in these matters have been going on in other countries, should lose no further time in endeavouring to improve the system now prevailing for dealing with convicts and convict labour.

No. 10.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 6.)

Park Gate, Altrincham, January 4, 1890.

Dear Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant,* and with it the Moorish reply to the proposals I had the honour to submit to Lord Salisbury for the settlement of the Cape Juby questions.

I venture to think that if the other conditions are conceded, my Company would not object to pay 10 per cent. on the value of goods imported for the purposes of trade, but the "reply" opens a new question as "to settlements at other places, if not in the district of Sus, in other southern and eastern parts." The claim of my Company relates to the seaboard of Tekna, which is comprised within the limits of the Wad Draá in the north, and Cape Bojador in the south.

If the Moorish Government conceded the region as within the operations of the Company, the question of "others settling" would be determined and set at rest, as the Moorish Government, having made the concession once and for all, other persons would be precluded from interference with the trade of the district.

I propose to leave for London on Tuesday next, and to have the honour of calling upon you on Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 11.

Memorandum by Mr. Oakes respecting the proposed Settlement of pending Questions between the North-West Africa Company and the Sultan of Morocco.

Sir J. Lee, January 4, 1890.

THE proposal made by Sir W. K. Green to the Sultan of Morocco on the 6th November, 1889, was to the effect that the latter should pay to the Company the sum of 20,000*l.* as compensation for past trade losses, and that the Company should continue their trade operations in the regions of Tarfaya, provided that His Majesty would remove all obstruction to their free trading. In this case the Company should pay to the Sultan a duty of 8 per cent. on the value of all merchandize sold by it at Cape Juby.

The Sultan, in reply to this proposal, asked how his revenues could be protected against demands from other nations claiming to be placed on the same footing as the Company in respect of the 8 per cent. duty (they being now bound to pay 10 per cent.), and also in respect to opening fresh trading stations in other southern and eastern ports of Morocco, similar to those of the Company.

Sir J. Lee, in his letter of the 4th January, says that the Company would not object to pay 10 per cent. duty on the value of goods imported, if the other conditions are conceded; and with regard to the question of other countries opening trading establishments on the coast, he says that the claim of the Company relates to the seaboard of Tekna, "which is comprised within the limits of the Wad Draá in the north and Cape Bojador in the south." If, therefore, the Moorish Government concede this region as within the operation of the Company, the question of others settling would be set at rest, as others would be precluded from interference with the trade of the district.

Confidential No. 4086*, p. 28.

The "Charter of Concession," drawn up in April 1879 between the Sheikh Mohammed Bairook and Mr. D. Mackenzie, thus describes the limits of the territory then ceded:—

"The said Sheikh, his heirs, &c., ... does hereby cede . . . . to the said Donald Mackenzie, his heirs, &c., for ever, that portion of Tarfah extending from Cape Juby (on the North-West Coast of Africa in about latitude 28° north) to the next promontory southward (to be hereafter called Stafford Point), together with the reef or reefs situated between the said Cape Juby and Stafford Point, which forms the port to be hereafter known as Port Victoria, with the territory extending from the sea-shore inland to the distance of 2 English miles, as indicated on the following plan; and that the said Donald Mackenzie, his heirs, &c., shall have the exclusive control of the said Port Victoria."

According to the *plan* above alluded to, the coast-line thus ceded is about 8 miles in extent; and although it is, as stated by Sir J. Lee, comprised *within* the limits of the

* Transmitting copy of No. 196, Part II.

Wad Draá and Cape Bojador, it falls very far short of including the whole of those limits. Unless, therefore, Sir J. Lee is prepared to produce further evidence of cession than is contained in the "Charter" of 1879, the recognition of the rights of the Company by the Sultan of Morocco would prove no safeguard against the establishment of other trading stations on the coast by other foreign Companies or Powers.

See Map annexed, Stanford's Africa (Sir E. Hertslet's marked copy).

The Charter above quoted from goes on to stipulate that Mr. Mackenzie shall have the sole right to grant leases and to construct, or cause to be constructed, warehouses, dwelling-houses, landing-stages, &c.; that he shall have the right to levy and collect port charges, and enjoy all the income of the port and territory ceded; that the Sheikh Bairook shall (subject to the approval of Mr. Mackenzie) have power to levy import duties on all merchandize imported into Port Victoria, and to levy taxes, a portion of the proceeds of which shall be for the private use of the Sheikh, and the other portion for maintaining police, soldiers, and other institutions for the general security of the inhabitants.

Then follows a stipulation that the duties the said D. Mackenzie shall pay to the said Sheikh on merchandize imported shall be one piece of calico, &c., in every twenty-five, and the same with regard to other articles of manufacture.

Article 7 of the "Charter" says that "the subjects of the Sheikh Bairook shall be permitted to trade, reside at, or pursue any lawful trade or calling at the said port of Victoria."

This stipulation is a little at variance with the letter from Sir J. Lee, which seems to imply that the Company have a monopoly of trading on the coast, although it is true that no mention is made in the "Charter" of trading being carried on by any other *foreigners*.

Nevertheless, it is not stated that other foreigners shall *not* so trade.

In the event of the Company's territory being taken over and incorporated in the dominions of Morocco, the port of Victoria (if the Company continue their trading operations) will become a port of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, to which certain foreigners (viz., the Company) are admitted.

"Hertslet's Treaties," vol. x, p. 915.

Article I of the Treaty of Commerce between this country and Morocco of the 9th December, 1856, says:—

"The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any port of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco *to which any other foreigners* are or shall be admitted."

And thus other foreign Powers possessing most-favoured-nation rights in Morocco may claim, under their Treaties, the same rights as are or may be enjoyed by the Company, and this not only on portions of the coast not hitherto occupied by the Company, but in Port Victoria itself. For, in addition to the Article just quoted, Article XII of the Treaty of 1856 contains the following additional clause:—

"The Articles of this Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open the ports of Mehedea, Agadeer, or Wadnoon, *or any other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions*, no difference shall be made in the levying of duties, or anchorage, between the said ports and other ports in the Sultan's dominions."

(Signed) A. H. OAKES.

Foreign Office, January 8, 1890.

No. 12.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 8, 1890.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No. 124, Confidential, of the 26th ultimo, reporting conversations held by you with Señor Jimenez, the Spanish Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the proposed exchange of territory between Spain and Morocco.

I have to inform your Excellency that the language held by you in these conversations is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 13.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. Paget.

(No. 5.)

Foreign Office, January 8, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No. 365 of the 28th ultimo, reporting that you had brought to the notice of Count Kálnoky the conduct of the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier towards Sir W. Kirby Green, as mentioned by the latter in his despatch No. 138 of the 26th November last.

I have to inform your Excellency that your action in the matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 14.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Lee.

Foreign Office, January 8, 1890.

Dear Sir,

I SEND you the inclosed draft of a despatch to Sir W. Green,* which I believe correctly states the terms of settlement proposed at our interview to-day; but before submitting it to Lord Salisbury, I should be glad to know if you concur in the accuracy of the statement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 15.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 9.)

(No. 4.)

Tangier, January 1, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 138 of the 26th November last, concerning the burglary committed at the residence of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, informs me that, having put forward a claim on the Moorish Government for payment of the actual losses sustained by the Marquis Galletti-Cambiaggi through the robbery, and a demand that greater activity should be displayed than heretofore by the local authorities in maintaining public security at Tangier, he has received assurances from the Shereefian Government that Cid El-Hadj Mohammed Torres has been directed to come to a satisfactory settlement with him (Signor Cantagalli) of the Marquis' claim, and that the Basha of Tangier has been ordered to take immediate steps for establishing a strong and efficient police force for the more effectual protection of the residents both inside and outside the walls of Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 16.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 9.)

(No. 5.)

Tangier, January 1, 1890.

My Lord,

THIS morning I called on Cid El-Hadj Mohammed Torres, and told him that the Spanish Government denied that the proposal for a territorial exchange had been put forward in an official manner, or that they had any desire to separate themselves from the engagement implied by the collective note of the 12th March, 1887.

The Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs expressed himself as most grateful to Her Majesty's Government for having obtained these declarations from the Spanish Government. His Excellency said there was no present need to discuss what precise designation should be applied to the step which had been taken at the Shereefian Court by the Spanish Representative for bringing about an exchange of territory which Señor

* See No. 22.

Figuera had, even to me, admitted was one which had been contemplated by the Spanish Government for some years past. The satisfactory part of the matter Cid El-Hadj Mohammed Torres considered was that the Sultan would now experience no hesitation in declining to effect an exchange so eminently calculated to bring about trouble both upon His Majesty and this country.

The Cid also expressed the conviction that Mulaï Hassan will not fall to congratulate himself when he finds that his hesitation to adhere to the collective note of the 12th March, 1887, has not detracted from the value of that instrument.

At the request of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs I embodied the information I had imparted to his Excellency in a short note to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, a translation of which I have the honour to furnish herewith.

Cid El-Hadj Mohammed Torres expresses himself as most doubtful of the loyalty or the wisdom of many of the Sultan's immediate advisers, and therefore is anxious that Mulaï Hassan should be preserved from the danger of yielding to false alarms engendered through ignorance of the actual position taken by the Spanish and other Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Tangier, January 1, 1890.

WITH reference to my note of the 22nd ultimo, informing your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government counselled the Sultan to decline to effect the territorial exchange suggested to him from the side of the Spaniards, I now have the honour to announce to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government has received assurances from the Spanish Government, whom it questioned on the matter, that the subject of the proposed exchange has never been brought in an official manner under the attention of the Shereefian Government, and that, further, the Spanish Government still considers itself engaged to Her Majesty's Government under the Agreement of the 12th March, 1887.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 17.

Sir J. Lee to Foreign Office.—(Received January 9.)

Dear Sir,

132, *Cheapside, London, January* 9, 1890.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, and the draft letter to Sir W. K. Green, which latter I have the honour to return herewith.

The Company are quite satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and hereby tender their thanks for the consideration shown to them by Her Majesty's Government.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE.

No. 18.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 9, 1890.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Consul at Chicago has been instructed to pay to Mr. Randleson, on his presenting himself at the Consulate, the sum of 480*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, as his share of the compensation paid by the Moorish Government in connection with the Cape Juby outrage; and I am to request that you will have the goodness to inform Mr. Randleson to that effect accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to Acting Consul Harriss-Gastrell.

(No. 1.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 9, 1890.

HER Majesty's Government being desirous of paying to Mr. Joseph P. S. Randleson, who is now residing at Galesburg, in the State of Illinois, a sum of 480*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, being his share of the compensation paid by the Moorish Government for what is known as the Cape Juby outrage; and Mr. Randleson having expressed his readiness to proceed to Chicago for the purpose of receiving the money, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you a bill for the sum in question, which you will date, sign, and hand to Mr. Randleson on his presenting himself at the Consulate for that purpose.

I inclose a form of receipt, to be signed at the same time by Mr. Randleson, and then returned to this Office. I also inclose a letter from Mr. Randleson, which will enable you to identify his signature.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 20.

Anglo-Jewish Association and Jewish Board of Deputies to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 10, 1890.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, December* 31, 1889.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, reporting that Samuel Levy, of Saffi, had been released from prison, and that the grievances of members of the Jewish community of that town had been settled by the proper authorities. We are desired to thank your Lordship for your communication, and to record the grateful acknowledgment of this Committee that the satisfactory results attained are wholly due to the kindly good offices of your Lordship.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR COHEN, *President, Jewish Board of Deputies.*
LEOPOLD SCHLOSS, *Vice-President, Anglo-Jewish Association.*

No. 21.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 7.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 10, 1890.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco regarding the proceedings of M. Gentile, the Dragoman of the Italian Legation at Tangier.*

It appears from Sir W. Green's despatch that the British firm of Murdoch, Butler, Hunter, and Co., of which firm Mr. Hunter, the British Vice-Consul, is a member, rented and occupied certain stores at Dar-al-Baida; and that the the Italian Minister, having obtained from the Sultan of Morocco an order to build on the top of Messrs. Murdoch's stores, M. Gentile proceeded to Dar-al-Baida and forced open a door leading to a piece of waste ground adjoining the stores, and planted the Italian flag on the wall of the store, leaving the Italian Consular soldier as a guard over it.

Vice-Consul Hunter protested at the Italian Consulate against these proceedings, requesting the removal of the Italian flag, and Sir W. Green also addressed a protest on the subject to the Italian Minister at Tangier, who, in reply, justified the proceedings of M. Gentile.

I have to request your Excellency to bring the circumstances of this case, as reported by Sir W. Green, to the notice of the Italian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Sir W. K. Green, No. 142, December 9, 1889.

No. 22.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 5.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 11, 1890.

I REFERRED to the North-West African Company your despatch No. 143 of the 14th ultimo, reporting your communications with the Sultan of Morocco on the subject of the arrangement which the former had accepted as a settlement of their claims in regard to Cape Juby.

The Company have suggested the following plan for obviating the difficulty raised by the Sultan as to claims being made by other Powers that their subjects should be placed on the same footing as the Company in respect of the 8 per cent. duty to be paid on imports at Cape Juby.

That the Company should nominally pay 10 per cent. on their imports, 2 per cent. of which would be returned by the Moorish Government as a contribution towards the works of improvement in the harbour, &c., carried out by the Company; but that if no such arrangement as this be practicable the Company would consent to pay the full 10 per cent. on their imports, provided that the other conditions of the arrangement corresponded with their requirements as already communicated to you.

The Company are especially anxious, with a view to avoiding complications with the subjects of other Powers, that the Sultan should recognize the prior right of the Company to form Settlements on the coast between the Wad Draá on the north and Cape Bojador on the south, and should engage, so far as His Shereefian Majesty is concerned, not to grant permission to other foreigners to form Settlements on any part of that coast in preference to the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 23.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13.)

(No. 4. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Rome, January* 7, 1890.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 48 of the 23rd ultimo on the subject of the proposed exchange of territory between Spain and Morocco, I have the honour to inclose copy of a semi-official note which I have received from Signor Crispi, stating that instructions have been sent to the Italian Representative at Tangier in the sense desired by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Signor Crispi to the Marquis of Dufferin.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Rome, le 7 Janvier,* 1890.

JE remercie votre Excellence pour la note en date du 23 dernier par laquelle elle a bien voulu me communiquer deux dépêches télégraphiques de Lord Salisbury, ayant trait à l'échange de territoire projeté par l'Espagne au Maroc, et j'ai l'honneur de l'informer que j'ai télégraphié au Représentant Italien à Tanger des instructions pareilles à celles dont le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique est muni.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) CRISPI.

No. 24.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, January* 10, 1889.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant, requesting us to inform Mr. Randleson that Her Majesty's Consul at Chicago has been instructed to pay to him the sum of 480*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

We have accordingly written to Mr. Randleson, and desire to thank your Lordship for the assistance rendered to our late employé.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 25.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January .*)

(No. 6. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 10, 1890.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 152* of the 26th ultimo concerning the establishment at the Shereefian Court of a Spanish Military Mission, I have the honour to furnish herewith the translation of an article on the subject published in the last issue of the "El Moghreb-el-Aksa," one of the most respectable weekly journals of this place.

The letter of the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation embodied in the article furnishes excellent proof of the complete change of Spanish policy which has taken place with regard to the infliction on the Sultan of foreign Military Commissions.

I also have the honour to transmit herein, in connection with the proceedings of Spanish military officers in this country, an extract from a private letter to me from Captain Allan Maclean, in which he mention the nature of the topographical work accomplished by the Military Mission having its head-quarters at Tetuan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Extract from the "Moghreb-el-Aksa."

(Translation.)

THE MILITARY MISSIONS.—In May 1880, in discussing affairs concerning the Military Missions, we said the following:—

The European nations represented in Morocco do not cease in their hurry to imitate one another in matters even of the smallest importance accomplished in this Empire.

The proverbial pretext—privileges of the most favoured nation, laid down in the clauses of existing Treaties—acquires every day new and fervent adherents.

If our want of foresight does not enable us to understand the political end that some Powers see in almost frivolous concessions made by the Sultan to certain individuals of the Diplomatic Body, it is otherwise with regard to our opinion as to ends which we consider of the highest importance.

The admission into the Shereefian army of a French Military Mission, and the fact that the instructors of the Imperial troops are foreign officers who receive pay from the Maroquine Government, have given rise to the desire in other Cabinets of Europe to gather similar advantages. Italy, if she has not terminated the negotiations for sending to the capital a Military Commission, appears to be on the high road to do so; nor is it a secret that the Spanish Government has frequently expressed the wish to transfer to the Court the Military Commission which it maintains at Tetuan.

Are these nations thus simply obeying an impulse to be of service to the Sultan?

It does not appear so, for, if our memory does not fail us, His Shereefian Majesty has expressed, since the assassination of the French Captain, M. Schmitt, his anxious desire that France should withdraw the mission established at Fez, which, in exchange for the benefits which it could possibly bring about in the army, caused the Maroquine Government to assume constant responsibilities. The result of continual negotiations, and of a visit to the Court by the Representative of the Republic, M. Féraud, was that the Sultan at last agreed to accept anew the Military Delegate.

From all these proceedings it has become abundantly clear that, under the shadow of the Shereefian resources, the state of the country is being studied, and that

* This should evidently be No. 150, as we have only received 151 despatches from him, No. 151 bearing date December 27.

a capital of important data is being gathered for eventual action in a direction in which the authority of the Sultan, so much used as a pretext for the maintenance of the *status quo*, does not remain very properly cared for.

This small article was the object of the following observations addressed to us by the late First Secretary, M. Soliveres, in a letter which we published the 27th May of the same year, and which stated as follows:—

"To the Editors of the "El Moghreb-el-Aksa.

"Gentlemen, "*Tangier, May* 20, 1888.

"In to-day's 'Moghreb' you assert that 'it is not a secret that the Spanish Government has many times expressed the desire to transfer to the Court of His Shereefian Majesty the Military Commission which it maintains at Tetuan.'

"In saying that the Spanish Military Commission is engaged, and will be engaged, so long as this Government will permit it willingly, in topographical work which it could not accomplish with the same needful celerity and regularity as if the said Commission was employed at head-quarters, it is sufficient to prove to you that up to the present time what you assert has not been asked for, and that the secret desire of the Spanish Government is imaginary.

"On the other hand, this supposed secret desire, it appears, should not exist even in the mind, because it has not yet been shown that the foreign Military Commissions attached to the Sultan are useful or desirable; and that Spain should send officers to be attached to the Sultan it would be necessary that His Majesty should ask for them, and that it should be acknowledged that their dispatch would be desirable for both nations.

"I beg you, Gentlemen, to insert these lines in the following number of the 'El Moghreb,' and with anticipated thanks, I am, &c.

(Signed) "FRANCESCO SOLIVERES,
"*First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Tangier.*"

As an epilogue of the affair to which both the foregoing writings refer, "El Dia" of Madrid favours us with the following correspondence:—

"*Tangier, December* 26, 1889.

"The Commander, the Captain of Engineers, Don Julio Cervera, Attaché of this Legation, has just returned from his expedition to Fez, where he went to the Court expressly charged to present to His Shereefian Majesty the valuable dirk which the infant King offered to the hereditary Prince Mulaï Abdel-Arziz. The distinguished Spanish officer had the advantage of an affectionate reception from the Sultan, who overwhelmed him with attentions and bestowed on him honours and marks of esteem. Mulaï Hassan showed himself as much pleased with that splendid present, and manifested his acknowledgment to the Queen-Regent.

"The journey of Señor Cevera has been useful and advantageous for Spain, and for this those across the Straits must congratulate themselves.

"The said Captain, after having commenced negotiations which lasted eighteen days, obtained that Spain, in imitation of France, Italy, and England,* should have a Military Mission accredited to the Sultan, to follow all his steps and movements, so that it should be initiated in the affairs of the Court, and thus be able to afford to Spanish diplomacy a true and efficacious assistance.

"The said Mission will have a house and four Arab soldiers accorded to it by His Majesty, and will receive, moreover, a monthly remuneration from the said Emperor on the same conditions as the other Military Commissions.

"At present the Spanish Mission is composed of the officers Alvarez, Cabrera, and Vallejo, who went to Fez with Señor Cevera, and who have remained behind in the capital.

"The result of this negotiation on the part of Spain will certainly awaken jealousies and suspicions among the Powers interested in Morocco. However, it is already an accomplished fact.

"The worthy Captain of Engineers, by his patriotism, tact, and discretion, has realized a very legitimate aspiration.

"Observe, now, how much progress Spain has made in Morocco since the fortunate hour when the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo decided upon changing the policy of absolute quietism which had been followed here.

* *Editor's note.*—England has no Military Mission in the Maroquine Empire.

"Bear in mind the happy issue for Spain of the last Hispano-Maroquine conflict, and judge whether, with exaggerated meditations on the one side, and allowing things to pass over on the other, these triumphs could have been obtained."

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.) *Rabat, January* 4, 1890.

I HEAR that the Spanish officers from Tetuan have surveyed the roads and country from there to Fez, in a most thorough manner, and without the least secrecy. They were to be met at any time during the last three months, sketching and drawing. I cannot understand why His Shereefian Majesty is so weak as to permit this kind of thing.

No. 26.

Mr. Cornwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 15.)

My Lord, 21, *Mincing Lane, London, January* 14, 1890.

REFERRING to your letter of the 17th October, 1889, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have not received payment for the gun from the Moorish authorities, and shall be much obliged if your Lordship will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to insist on immediate payment.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

No. 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 7.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1890.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 104 of the 23rd October last, I transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Cornwell, in which he represents that he has not yet received payment of the value of the gun detained by the Custom-house officials of Rabat;* and I have to request you to press the Moorish authorities to make the payment in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 28.

Foreign Office to Mr. Cornwell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1890.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier (to whom a copy of it has been sent), has been directed to press the Moorish authorities for payment of the value of the gun detained by the Custom-house officials of Rabat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* No. 26.

No. 29.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 21.)

(No. 7.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 14, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that a Moorish Special Mission to Portugal, composed in the following manner:—

Kaïd Ben-el-Mooden, Envoy;
Si Mohammed Criscia, Treasurer of the Mission;
Cid-el-Arby-el-Meneaï, Secretary;
Ahmed Ben Shakron, Interpreter; and six centurians of the Shereefian army, embarked to-day on board the Portuguese steam-transport "India" for Lisbon.

The Mission is conveying a present of ten horses and a number of carpets and other oriental tissues, from the Sultan to the King.

The Mission, which has been preparing for some time past, was at first intended to mark the continuance of friendship between Morocco and Portugal, after the settlement of the questions which arose through the assaults committed at Laraiche, and at Fadallah, but, since the death of Dom Luis, it has been resolved into a Mission of congratulation on the accession of the King Dom Carlos.

Senhor Emilio Rey y Colaço, the Portuguese Vice-Consul here, has proceeded with the Mission as interpreter on behalf of the Portuguese Government.

From Lisbon, Kaïd Ben-el-Mooden, accompanied by his suite, will proceed to Belgium, on a mission to King Leopold, to whom the Sultan is also sending a present of ten horses and a quantity of oriental stuffs, in return for the presents conveyed to His Shereefian Majesty, by the Envoys, Baron Whettnal and M. Anspach, on two separate occasions.

M. Abraham Sicsu, the Belgian Consul here, will accompany the Moorish Mission from Lisbon to Belgium, as interpreter on behalf of the Belgian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 30.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 25.)

(No. 8.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 18, 1890.

HAVING learnt from one of my colleagues that he had been informed from Fez that the Spanish officers, who have recently been established at the Shereefian Court, had been charged by the Sultan with the erection of a number of fortresses on the salient points of the Mauro-Algerine frontier, I to-day, whilst calling on Señor Figuera, inquired of the Spanish Representative whether there was any truth in the statement.

Señor Figuera said that he had no knowledge of the Sultan having yet charged the officers of the Spanish Military Commission with any engineering work, or of the Moorish Government having been advised by those officers to construct fortifications in any direction whatever.

The chief object of endowing the Sultan with a Spanish Military Commission had been to enable His Majesty to organize a pontoon corps, so as to facilitate His Shereefian Majesty's progress during his periodical marches over his Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 31.

Mr. Petre to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 28.)

(No. 9.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, January* 21, 1890.

THE Embassy sent by the Emperor of Morocco to compliment the King of Portugal arrived here some days ago in the Portuguese troop-ship "India," and was received yesterday by the King and Queen.

The Ambassador and his suite were conveyed to the Palace in Royal State

carriages, escorted by cavalry, and they appear to have been received with special distinction.

Ten Arab horses, which the Sultan sent as a present to the King, were led to the Palace, and exhibited to their Majesties after the reception of the Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

No. 32.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 29.)

(No. 16. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Madrid, January 25, 1890.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 124 of the 26th ultimo, relative to the contemplated exchange of a certain portion of territory in Morocco between Spain and the Sultan of that Empire, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 23rd instant, when I had an interview with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Spanish Minister of State, the conversation turned on that affair.

His Excellency confirmed the words he had used, for my information, during the time he was confined to his house by sickness, to Señor Jimenez, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and which were reported by me to your Lordship in my above-mentioned despatch.

The Marquis gave me a solemn assurance that no arrangement with the Moorish Government would be made without a previous agreement having been entered into with Her Majesty's Government; and he maintained that he had no desire whatever to reverse the policy which he had hitherto pursued in common with England in Moorish affairs, namely, the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in Morocco. He further added that he had come to no understanding whatever on the subject of Moorish affairs with France.

His Excellency appeared to treat lightly the effects which were likely to be produced by the notion he had conceived of acquiring a portion of territory in the vicinity of Melilla in exchange for the spot which had been ceded to Spain in Morocco, in virtue of the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Wad Ras, which was signed on the 26th May, 1860.

The notion, he said, was not a new one, and that a couple of years ago, when Señor Figuera, the present Spanish Minister at Tangier, occupied the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, they had frequently talked together on the subject, and that it had subsequently been broached by him, in an informal manner, to the Moorish Government.

What he was desirous of seeing, his Excellency said, was whether the notion was favourably entertained by the Sultan of Morocco, and that were he to ascertain that His Shereefian Majesty was not opposed to it, he (the Marquis) would have proposed to take further steps in the matter. Nothing however, he repeated, would have been done without previous agreement with Great Britain.

His Excellency went on to explain that the strip of territory which had been accorded to Spain by the Treaty of 1860 was perfectly useless, and that considerable doubts existed as to the exact spot where it was situated. He thought, he said, that it was somewhere on the Atlantic coast on the opposite side to the Canary Islands. Be that, however, as it may, he saw, he said, no inconvenience in endeavouring to obtain from the Moorish Government an exchange of territory, and that the spot he coveted was a certain portion of the land comprised in Cape Agua, which spot he described as being situated exactly in front of the Zafarine Islands, which belonged to Spain, and which, in the event of the mainland ever being occupied by a foreign Power—and he was particularly thinking of France—they would be rendered entirely useless.

"In my opinion," said the Marquis, "I think that I should be rendering a great service to those Powers specially interested in the Mediterranean were a Power like Spain to be established on the spot indicated which is in the vicinity of the River Mulaya, and which would consequently form a barrier to the French should they at any time seek to extend their Western Algerian frontier in the direction of Morocco."

I listened with attention to what the Marquis had to say, and I then inquired of him whether he had seriously taken into consideration the extreme gravity of the step he had contemplated; and whether he had asked himself what the consequences were

likely to be were the French Government to plant their flag on the mainland at Cape Agua.

He assured me that he had neither spoken to, nor made any arrangement with, the French Government on the subject, and I was bound to believe him, although, I added, that it did appear to me strange that he should have had the courage of meditating such a bold stroke without having maturely weighed the consequences which were likely to result from it, and without previous consultation with the Powers who, in March 1887, had joined at Tangier in addressing a collective note to the Sultan.

The Marquis, in his remarks to me, had appeared to assume that, inasmuch as the Treaty of Wad Ras had provided for the cession to Spain of a particular spot—the exact site of which could not be clearly defined—the Spanish Government would only be availing themselves of a right to pounce down, of course with the Sultan's consent, upon any other portion of territory in the Empire of Morocco which they might be desirous of acquiring.

I did not, I said, read the Treaty in that way. The right possessed by Spain consisted in occupying the ground which had been assigned to her, which was clearly on the Atlantic sea-board, somewhere opposite the Canary Islands, and that if the Spanish Government had allowed thirty years to elapse without taking the trouble to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty, it was a clear proof to my mind that they did not attach great importance to the matter.

The attempt, I said, to obtain the Sultan's consent to allow Cape Agua to be given over to Spain as a set-off for an obscure fishing station far away on the Atlantic sea-coast appeared to me to be fraught with extreme danger, and that it would inevitably raise the whole Moorish question, which it was so desirable to keep quiet; and I repeated to his Excellency the observations which I had made on the subject to Señor Jimenez, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch No. 124 of the 26th ultimo.

The impression I formed on taking my leave of the Minister of State was that he was somewhat disconcerted at discovering that the negotiations—of however informal a character they are alleged to have been—which were or are even now being carried on by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, had been found out.

It is a consolation to reflect that up to the present no great harm appears to have been done, and it is to be hoped that the note which was addressed on the 22nd ultimo by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to Cid Emfadel Gharneet will have the desired effect, and induce the Sultan of Morocco to discountenance any such exchange of territory as has been proposed by Spain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 33.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 11. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 3, 1890.*

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No. 16, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, reporting the conversation held by you with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the proposed acquisition by Spain of territory near Melilla in exchange for that ceded to her by the Treaty of Wad Ras.

I have to acquaint your Excellency that your language to the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 34.

Mr. P. Sanderson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 4.)

(No. 5. Danube. Commercial.)
(Extract.)

Galatz, January 31, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Austrian Commissioner, M. de Boleslawski, has to-day informed the Commission that he has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General for Morocco.

No. 35.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 6.)

(No. 9.)

Tangier, January 29, 1890.

My Lord,

CID-EL-HADJ ABD-EL-KERIM BRISCIA, who was the Moorish Envoy to Spain, mentioned by me in my despatch No. 148 A of the 24th ultimo, having arrived here from Fez on a Special Mission from the Sultan, and having called on me this morning, I availed myself of the opportunity thus offered to question him as to what had passed between him and the Spanish Government on the subject of the proposed exchange of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña for territory on the right bank of the River Muluza.

The Cid did not hesitate to recount to me that, whilst he was at Madrid on the occasion in question, he was approached by the Spanish Ministers with regard to the exchange of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña for Ajerad, a point of land in the vicinity of the river of the same name, on the Mauro-Algerine confines, which, the Spanish Ministers asserted, the German Government had already sought to obtain the cession of from the Sultan.

Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia replied that, having no special information on the matter, he could not positively declare that the German Government had made no application for the territory in question, but he had no hesitation in at once asserting that it was quite beyond the Sultan's power to effect any cession of the kind. He, however, admitting the force of the arguments as to the difficulties of the Spanish Government through the continued delay in obtaining possession of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, offered to engage that the Sultan would buy that locality at whatever fair price the Spanish Ministers might value it. The latter declined this proposal, on the plea that the Spanish people would never tolerate a sale of national territory, even though that territory might not yet have come into its possession.

On the Envoy's return to Morocco, he at once reported to the Sultan the manner in which he had met the Spanish attempts to obtain a footing near the Mauro-Algerine confines, when he received His Majesty's assurance that no application of whatever kind had ever been put forward by the German Government for the cession of Ajerad Point.

The Sultan, at the same time, approved entirely of his having offered to purchase from the Spanish Government the right of possession of the site considered by them to be the ancient Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 36.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 6.)

(No. 10.)

Tangier, January 30, 1890.

My Lord,

M. PATENÔTRE, the French Minister, who has recently returned from a holiday in France, afforded me an opportunity last night, whilst calling on me, to

inquire of him whether he had been made aware of the recent Spanish proposal to effect the exchange of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña for a piece of territory on the right bank of the River Muluza; and, if so, whether such territorial exchange would be viewed with indifference by the French Government.

M. Patenôtre replied that he had heard of the matter alluded to by me in Paris; but he had ascertained, since his return to Tangier, that the affair might be looked upon as already closed, it never having been formally brought under the attention of the Moorish Government.

From this statement I understood that my French colleague had obtained his information from Señor Figuera, the Spanish Representative.

M. Patenôtre then explained, in answer to the second part of my inquiries, that the French Government being a firm partisan of the policy of the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* of Morocco, it would never view with satisfaction any arrangement, no matter whom it might favour, which infringed that *status quo*. M. Patenôtre, however, carefully added, that he made this declaration without first having ascertained on the special matter the views of his superiors in Paris.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 37.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 6.)

(No. 11.)

Tangier, January 31, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 138 of the 26th November last concerning the burglary committed at the residence of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Cid-el-Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia, who has been named by the Sultan to settle the claim which has been put forward by the Italian Minister, under instructions from Rome, for the losses sustained by the Marquis of Galletti-Cambiaggi, has arrived here and called on me the day before yesterday, to consult me confidentially as to the manner in which he could avoid acceding to the Italian demands, which the Sultan considers exorbitant, and as calculated to furnish a dangerous precedent against the Moorish Government in all cases of common robbery and theft.

I at once told the Cid that it would be quite unavailing and inexpedient for him to attempt to reopen with Signor Cantagalli a question which the Moorish Government had already declared to the Italian Representative it would settle, in accordance with the demands put forward; and that he would be doing the Sultan a service by admitting, without further question, the amount demanded (800*l.*) as restitution to M. Galletti for the losses sustained by him.

Cid-el-Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia said he would express to Signor Cantagalli his readiness to pay at once the required sum, but he would endeavour to obtain an acknowledgment from the Italian Minister that it had been paid by His Shereefian Majesty as a gratuity to the Marquis for the personal injuries sustained by him at the hands of the burglars, presumed to have been Moors, and not as compensation for the loss suffered by the robbery.

The Cid also informed me that he had been present at the Court when a proposal was being discussed which I had submitted to the Sultan, through a confidential source, for the establishment of a regular police force at Tangier, under the control and management of Captain Allan Maclean. He had supported my idea, and he had every hope that the Shereefian Court would act upon it, as it was more calculated to put a stop to claims of the nature of the present one than the wording of written acknowledgments, reciting the grounds upon which such claims had been settled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

No. 38.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 12.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 11, 1890.

I APPROVE the language held by you to Cid-el-Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia, the Special Moorish Commissioner, as reported in your despatch No. 11 of the 31st ultimo, in regard to the payment by the Moorish Government of the sum demanded by the Italian Government in compensation for the burglary committed at the residence of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 39.

Acting Consul Harriss-Gastrell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 14.)

(No. 5.)

My Lord, *Chicago, January* 31, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in accordance with the instructions contained in Sir T. V. Lister's despatch No. 1 of the 9th instant, I have this day signed and handed over to Mr. Joseph P. S. Randleson, after full identification by means of the two affidavits herewith transmitted, the bill inclosed for the sum of 480*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.** Mr. Randleson's receipt is herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. HARRISS-GASTRELL.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Receipt.

RECEIVED of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in payment of the amount due to me for compensation in connection with the Cape Juby outrage in March 1888, the sum of 480*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, being in full satisfaction of my claim on the Moorish Government.

(Signed) JOSEPH PULE SESSFORD RANDLESON
Chicago, January 31, 1890.

No. 40.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 17.)

(No. 26.)

My Lord, *Rome, February* 12, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a note which I addressed to Signor Crispi on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 7 of the 10th ultimo, calling his Excellency's attention to the proceedings stated by Sir W. Kirby Green to have recently taken place at Dar-el-Baida, in Morocco, on premises leased by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunter, more especially to the planting of the Italian flag on the wall of the store occupied by the Vice-Consul in consequence of an alleged concession to his Government by the Sultan of certain waste grounds adjoining it.

Pointing out to Signor Crispi the prejudice to our common interests in Morocco which might be caused if it was believed that the Governments of Great Britain and Italy were at variance, I requested his Excellency to furnish me, for your Lordship's information, with a statement of the light in which the above incident was viewed by the Italian Government.

Your Lordship will gather from the contents of the note, of which translation is herewith inclosed, that, according to the statement of Signor Gentile's proceedings, which appears to have reached the Italian Government, the protest of Mr. Hunter was made too late, and that that gentleman's title was limited to a lease for two years of

* Not printed.

the magazines alone, and that they consider that the Dragoman was justified in planting the flag on the ground, "independent of the magazines."

Your Lordship will see that Signor Damiani, in forwarding the inclosed explanation of the Italian Dragoman's proceedings, expresses the assurance that this incident need in no way disturb the constant and intimate accord between the British and Italian Diplomatic Representatives at Tangier, the maintenance of which is so eminently desirable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

The Marquis of Dufferin to Signor Crispi.

M. le Ministre, *Rome, January* 14, 1890.

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to bring under your Excellency's notice certain proceedings of Signor Gentile, the Dragoman of the Italian Legation at Tangier.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in that capital has reported to Her Majesty's Government that the British firm of Murdock, Butler, Hunter, and Co., of which firm Mr. Hunter, the British Vice-Consul, is a member, rented and occupied certain stores at Dar-el-Baida. That the Italian Minister, having obtained from the Sultan of Morocco permission to build on the top of Messrs. Murdock's stores, Signor Gentile proceeded to Dar-el-Baida, and forced open a door leading to a piece of waste ground adjoining the stores, and planted the Italian flag on the wall of the store, leaving the Italian Consular soldier as a guard over it.

Vice-Consul Hunter protested at the Italian Consulate against these proceedings, requesting the removal of the Italian flag, and Sir W. Kirby Green also addressed a protest on the subject to the Italian Minister at Tangier. Signor Cantagalli, in reply, assumed the entire responsibility of Signor Gentile's action, and also endeavoured to justify it. Sir W. Green has now reported the circumstances to the Marquis of Salisbury, and, in bringing the above facts to your Excellency's notice, I would point out the prejudice both to Italian and British interests in Morocco if it were supposed by the inhabitants of that country that the Governments of Great Britain and Italy were at variance among themselves, a state of things fortunately in no manner the case.

In the hope that your Excellency will enable me to give some information to Lord Salisbury as to the light in which the above incident is viewed by the Italian Government, I avail, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

Signor Damiani to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Rome, February* 5, 1890.

I HASTEN to reply to the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 14th ultimo. In the first place, I think it is necessary to state the facts of the case, in order that your Excellency may be able to inform Her Majesty's Government of the exact position of affairs.

The Italian Legation at Morocco had for several years tried to obtain from the Sultan the concession of a house or the construction of a building for the use and habitation of the Royal Consular Agency in Casabianca.

During his recent journey to Tetuan, the Italian Minister was at length able to obtain from the Sultan the concession of a house belonging to a Moorish subject. His Majesty the Sultan gave orders to this effect, and furnished the Minister with letters for the Governors of Rabat and Casabianca, by which it was ordained that the said house should be handed over to the Royal Government on payment of the sum which should be disbursed by the administrators of Casabianca, who were also ordered to place the representative of the Royal Italian Agency in possession of the property assigned to it.

The Governor of Salé, in compliance with this order, made over the property, and at the same time informed the Emperor that he had shortly before constructed on the conceded ground two magazines, and that he had some months before let them to an English merchant for the term of two years.

Following on the reply of the Governor, the Sultan, desiring that the lease should be respected for its duration, sent two new Decrees to the Royal Dragoman, by which it was ordered that the Governor of Salé should for the time being continue to make use of the two magazines, and that meanwhile the Agency house should be constructed above them.

These Decrees were consigned by the Dragoman to the authorities of Casabianca, who declared that there could be no resistance to the execution of the Imperial commands. In the meanwhile the Royal Dragoman, Signor Gianatelli-Gentile, in viewing the spot, discovered that in the space behind the property in question and by which the property itself was approached, some building works had been begun by order of the Governor of Casabianca. The Dragoman made the necessary remonstrances to the local authorities, who had permitted building to be begun on land which they knew had two months previously become Italian property. The Governor recognized the irregularity of the proceeding, and said that he had punished the builders. But, meanwhile, he dispatched a messenger to the Sultan to obtain the revocation of the concession of land made to Italy. The Dragoman, on being informed of this, by right of the title-deeds conferring on Italy the right of possession of the property, thought fit to proceed to the above-mentioned space, and, pushing open the door of the inclosure on that ground which is independent of the magazines, he planted the staff of the flag of the Royal Agency and hoisted the national flag.

It was only out of regard for the lessee of the magazines that the Dragoman did not cause the flagstaff with the flag to be hoisted on the terrace over the magazines themselves, and which indeed forms part of the cession made to Italy. After this Signor Gianatelli-Gentile insisted that the building of the house destined for the use and habitation of the Royal Agency should be commenced, and, in fact, the Governor himself during the interview gave orders that the materials required should be taken to the spot, so that the work might be immediately begun. In answer to the accusation made by the Dragoman that he had acted in bad faith, the Governor replied that he had sent a courier to the Sultan to inform him that the English merchant, Mr. Hunter, lessee of the two magazines, claimed rights over all the property ceded to us, and it was thus only at this advanced period of the quarrel that Signor G.-Gentile was informed of the claim of Mr. Hunter to the whole of the land. It is necessary to point out that the cession of the property to Italy had been known of for two months in Casabianca, and Mr. Hunter had never informed either the Royal Consular Agent or the Dragoman of the claim which he only advanced at the last moment. After this Mr. Hunter sent a protest to the Royal Agent. It was then that the Dragoman, in order to show that his action was directed against the Governor of Casabianca and not against an English citizen, called the Administrators and Notaries of the Sultan attached to the Custom-house to the house of the Governor, and in their presence declared to the Governor that if Mr. Hunter possessed rights of property or a lease, or any other proper title, proving that he had a right to the land independent of the magazines, and to the terrace over the magazines themselves, he would immediately abandon the premises which he had occupied.

Signor Gianatelli-Gentile desired the lawyers to take down this declaration which he had made and the answer of the Governor, which ran as follows:—

"I have several times desired Mr. Hunter to produce the documents in support of his claim; Mr. Hunter did not show any document whatever; he said he could not state on what ground he founded his claims over the property ceded to you."

It was then that the Dragoman insisted that the building should be commenced, which in fact was done.

From this precise and faithful statement of facts it clearly results:—

That if the Dragoman caused our rights to be respected by the authorities of Casabianca, he still respected the rights of others with the greatest punctiliousness.

That the opposition on the part of Mr. Hunter was known only after possession had been taken.

That the title of Mr. Hunter, at least as far as it appears, is limited to a lease for two years of the magazines alone, and that, therefore, the Dragoman was entirely justified in taking possession and in planting the flag on the ground independent of the magazines.

That, finally, there exists a regular Decree of Concession to the Royal Agency of

the whole of the land in question, with the sole reserve of respecting the lease of the magazines, which is for the term of two years only, and, therefore, if this Concession appears to Mr. Hunter contrary to his title, he should have complained to those who made it, and not against the Dragoman, who merely carried out in good faith an ordinary Imperial Decree.

I hope that your Excellency will appreciate the weight of these considerations, and will submit them favourably to Her Majesty's Government, who I am sure will recognize the straightforward behaviour of Signor Gianatelli-Gentile.

As matters stand, I see no reason that this incident should disturb in the smallest way the cordial relations existing between the Diplomatic Representatives of the two nations at Tangier, whose constant and intimate accord is so necessary for the maintenance of the common prestige at the Court of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DAMIANI.

No. 41.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 17.)

(No. 19.)
My Lord, *Brussels, February* 13, 1890.

YESTERDAY the King received Caid Mohamed-ben-Ahmed Ben-el-Moudden Essergnini, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan of Morocco, sent to convey His Shereefian Majesty's answer to the letters accrediting M. Anspach as Belgian Minister Resident and Consul-General in Morocco, and His Majesty's thanks for the railway engine and other presents of which M. Anspach was the bearer.

The Ambassador and his suite were introduced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Mission have brought six horses and other presents for the King, and will remain here some days in order to attend the Court Ball on the 17th instant.

Before leaving Belgium the Ambassador proposes to visit Antwerp and the chief manufacturing centres of this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 42.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 18.)

(No. 16.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 12, 1890.

IN connection with your Lordship's despatch No. 95 of the 27th September, 1888, I venture to bring, herewith, under your Lordship's notice, the copy of a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Consul Payton, inquiring, on behalf of the Damonte heirs, whether any decision has been come to by the Law Officers of the Crown in regard to their claim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Consul Payton to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Mogador, January* 14, 1890.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 24th June last on the subject of the claim of the heirs of the late Mr. John Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma (detailed in my despatch of the 16th September, 1886), I have the honour to report that the said heirs have again made application to me for information as to any probability of a settlement of the claim in question.

I have, therefore, the honour to ask your Excellency whether any reply has been

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received from Her Majesty's Government, indicating the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. PAYTON.

No. 43.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 18.)
Foreign Office, February 21, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 16 of the 12th instant in regard to the claim of the late Mr. Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma, I have to state that the information hitherto furnished is not sufficient to enable me to satisfactorily submit the case at present to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Carstensen, an extract of which accompanies your despatch No. 121 of the 16th October, 1888, merely says that out of the total amount of 21,203 dollars claimed by Mr. Damonte, 7,214 dollars is proved by documents and cannot be disputed, while the remaining 13,989 dollars is open to dispute. But no details are given as to how the first amount is made up and established, or as to why the second can be disputed.

I have to request you to furnish further information on these heads, as, in its absence, it will be difficult for the Law Officers to form an opinion on the merits of the first part of the claim, or on the demerits of the second.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 44.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 22, 1·20 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 142 of the 9th December.

Lord Dufferin has represented Baida affair to Italian Government, who justify proceedings of Interpreter. In view of difference of opinion, I propose to suggest to Italian Government reference of question to mediation of German and Austrian Representatives at Tangier. Do you see any objection?

No. 45.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.—(Substance telegraphed.)

(No. 19. Ext. 1.)
Foreign Office, February 22, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 142 of the 9th December last, I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome has made a representation to the Italian Government respecting the proceedings at Dar-el-Baida of the interpreter to the Italian Legation in Morocco, and that they justify Signor Gentile's action.

In view of the fact that so decided a difference of opinion exists in regard to the matter, Her Majesty's Government propose to suggest to the Italian Government that the question should be submitted to the mediation of either the German or the Austro-Hungarian Representative at Tangier.

I have to request you to inform me whether you are aware of any objection to the course proposed.

A copy of Lord Dufferin's despatch is inclosed.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 40.

No. 46.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 24, 12·44 P.M.)

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, February* 24, 1890, 11·20 A.M.

YOUR telegram of 22nd.

I see no objection to the suggested proposal. The new Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has not yet arrived.

No. 47.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received by telegraph, February 24.)

(No. 19. Ext. 1.)
Tangier, February 24, 1890.

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's inquiry of the day before yesterday, as to whether there would be any objection to suggest to the Government at Rome that the matter of the Italian trespass on British premises at Dar-al-Baïda should be submitted to the mediation of the Austrian or German Representative here, I have the honour to state that I believe the proposal would secure a fair settlement of the affair.

M. de Reglia's successor, however, has not yet arrived from Austria, therefore, only Count Tattenbach, the German Representative, would be available as a mediator, or rather arbitrator.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 48.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 40.)
Foreign Office, February 24, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No 26 of the 12th instant, inclosing copies of a note which you have addressed to Signor Crispi, and of the reply thereto, relative to the proceedings of Signor Gentile, the Dragoman of the Italian Legation at Tangier, in connection with certain premises at Dar-el-Baida claimed by Messrs. Murdock, Butler, Hunter, and Co., a British firm established at that place.

There appears to be so decided a difference of opinion between the Representatives of the two Powers in Morocco as to the merits of the case, that Her Majesty's Government consider that the best solution would be to submit the question to the mediation of either the German or the Austro-Hungarian Minister in that country, and I have to request your Excellency to make a proposal to the Italian Government in that sense.

Since the above was written, I learn that the new Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has not yet arrived at Tangier; it would therefore be best, if the Italian Government agree to the proposal, to submit the matter to the German Representative.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 49.

Consul Finn to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 27.)

(No. 16.)
Malaga, February 17, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH respect to my despatches Nos. 42, 43, and 45 of 1889, I have the honour to report that the Spanish cruizer "Colon" anchored yesterday in this port, having on board Don Ramon Azcarraga, one of the Spanish Commissioners for investigating the Alhucemas affair.

Here Señor Azcarraga will be joined by his brother, Commissioner Captain Ory, the Captain of the Port of Malaga; and the ship is intended to leave this evening for the Morocco coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 50.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 1.)

(No. 18.)

Tangier, February 23, 1890.

My Lord,

AS the Spanish press is anew publishing alarming accounts as to the political state of Morroco, together with allusions to the sinister views of England in this direction, I venture to inform your Lordship that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumours of tribal risings and other internal complications in this country. On the night of the 16th instant, the Spanish iron-clads "Navarra" and "Castilla" entered Tangier Bay, and, after communicating with the Captain of the Port and inquiring of him whether he could account to them for the presence of th British Channel Squadron in the neighbouring waters of Gibraltar and Tetuan, immediately left, steering eastwards, apparently in search of Admiral Baird's command.

Whenever I have been questioned by my colleagues, I have always carefully explained to them that there is nothing new in the present visit of the Channel Squadron to Spanish and Moorish Mediterranean waters at this time of the year, and that, Her Majesty's ships of war not being maintained simply for ornamental purposes, it is not altogether unreasonable to presume that they are, during the inclemencies of the Northern winter, directed to cruize in the less tempestuous, and yet not distant waters of these regions, thus combining, in a way, comfort and safety with naval duties and dangers. I, furthermore, have always added that, personally, I am glad to see the British flag frequently shown at the Moorish ports, as I think it is advantageous for all having commercial and other interests in Morocco, that the Sultan and his somewhat arbitrary authorities should bear in mind and constantly feel that the naval power of Great Britain is existent and within easy call.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 51.

Mr. Mackenzie to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 1.)

105, Leadenhall Street, London, February 28, 1890.

My Lord,

I BEG to inform your Lordship that I propose leaving England, in company with Mr. Henry Gurney, on Thursday next, for Morocco, with a view to inquire into the working of the system of protection which is granted by foreign States to the natives of Morocco.

It appears that this system has been abused to an enormous extent of late years, inflicting great injury on many of the poor inhabitants of the Moorish Empire, and considerably retarding the commercial progress of that country.

In order to thoroughly investigate the whole question, we purpose proceeding by land from Tangier to each port on the coast.

It would be of material assistance to us in this inquiry if your Lordship would be pleased to favour me with a letter to Sir W. Kirby Green, instructing his Excellency to afford all the assistance in his power to further the object we have in view.

I may here state that a similar request was granted me in 1886, when I made a Report on the condition of the Moorish Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DONALD MACKENZIE.

No. 52.

Sir W. Kirby Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 6.)

(No. 20. Confidential.)

Tangier, February 27, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to herewith submit to your Lordship a translation of the reply of Cid Emfadel Gharneet to the note which I addressed to his Excellency, as reported in my despatch No. 147 A of the 22nd December last, on the advisableness of the rejection by the Sultan of the Spanish proposal for an exchange of territory in the direction of the Mauro-Algerine frontier.

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I received the Moorish Minister's reply towards the end of the past month, but, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the concluding statement to the effect that the Sultan would follow the advice of Her Majesty's Government to decline to agree to the proposed territorial exchange only so long as the question did not assume serious proportions, in which case His Majesty would then choose the lesser of two evils and fall in with Spanish demands, I felt that it was due to the ignorance of Mulaï Hassan and his advisers that I should endeavour, before communicating Cid Emfadel Gharneet's reply to your Lordship, to bring about in them a clear perception of the value of the support of Her Majesty's Government, which they were treating with such lightness. I therefore addressed to the Moorish Minister the private and confidential communication, of which the inclosed is a translation.

I must here add that Signor Cantagalli and Count Tattenbach had received at the same time as myself replies from the Moorish Minister conceived in exactly similar terms as the one addressed to me, but that owing to some differences of interpretation of the Arabic texts, both my Italian and German colleagues took separate views of the purport of Cid Emfadel Gharneet's answer.

Signor Cantagalli considered that the allusion in the note to my having called for the Sultan's prior consultation with the Italian Government before accepting the advice of your Lordship merely signified that the Italian Government had been solicited to join British action in the matter, whilst Count Tattenbach was under the impression that the note stated not only that the Italian Government had given its adhesion to your Lordship's advice but, further, that it had recommended the reservation in favour of ultimate cession should need arise for it.

After careful and separate discussion of the disputed points with my colleagues they accepted my translation of the Moorish note as the correct one; consequently, I trust your Lordship will not disapprove of the tone of my private note to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, especially as, whilst fully believing in the loyalty of Signor Cantagalli's support of the advice given in the name of Her Majesty's Government to the Sultan, I could not overlook the fact that the Italian Representative is constantly moved by a consuming desire to figure with the Moorish Government as the controller and source of all good, and as I also felt bound to bear in mind that Signor Crispi had once experienced considerable hesitation in declining the invitation of the Spanish Minister to support a territorial settlement in the direction of the one now in question (*vide* Mr. J. G. Kennedy's despatch No. 296, Most Secret, of the 15th November, 1888).

After the dispatch of my private communication to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, I called on Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and discussed with his Excellency the purport of the Minister's reply. The Commissioner agreed with me that the concluding paragraph was injudicious in the highest degree, not only as it was discourteous towards the Governments, whose advice had been solicited, but, also, as it was a dangerous record, which might finally reach the Spanish Government, of the Sultan's readiness to submit to territorial deprivations under pressure.

Cid-el-Hadj thanked me most warmly for my forbearance in awaiting a reconsideration of the Sultan's reply called for in my letter to Cid Emfadel Gharneet, and he promised to write himself to the Shereefian Court to support my recommendations.

I also submitted the reply of the Moorish Government a day or two later to the consideration of Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia, who had sought my counsels by the Sultan's orders, on another matter (*vide* my despatch No. 11 of the 31st January, 1890).

He, too, expressed his gratitude to me for not having accepted the Shereefian decision as final, for his Excellency perceived at once the danger to which the Sultan was exposing the territorial integrity of the Empire by imparting to so many counsellors his hesitation to close the door against the discussion of cessions of territory which His Majesty is, in fact, powerless to cede. Hadj Abd-el-Kerim Briscia said that he was persuaded that Mulaï Hassan, in heart, had immediately accepted the advice of Her Majesty's Government, and the support implied by it, but that, with a vanity which is inherent in a Shereefian Ruler, His Majesty had directed his Minister to add the final sentence to his reply in order to mark that the Sultan of Morocco could never hamper the freedom of his will by a formal engagement with any Power in the matter of the disposal of his subjects and dominions.

His Excellency, like Hadj Mohammed Torres, promised to address a remonstrance to the Shereefian Court against the folly of diminishing by sheer empty vanity the value of a support and protection of inestimable importance.

It has, therefore, afforded me considerable satisfaction to find, through his translation of the inclosed note received by me the day before yesterday from Cid Emfadel Gharneet, that my patience with these childish-minded statesmen has been rewarded by the issue of an acknowledgment by the Sultan that he considers himself bound by, and will follow, the terms of the collective note of the 12th March, 1887.

When acknowledging the receipt of the Minister's note I shall not fail to bring to his Excellency's knowledge the fact that the Spanish Government has solemnly assured Sir Clare Ford that no arrangement with Morocco, interfering in the slightest degree with the territorial *status quo* of the Empire, would be made without a previous agreement having been entered into thereon with Her Majesty's Government (*vide* Sir Clare Ford's despatch No. 16, Confidential, of the 25th January, 1890).

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.) *Djommad I*, 1307 (*January* 16, 1890).

WE have received your note in reply to what we had written to you by Shereefian order. May God exalt it, regarding the exchange of the locality in the Soos named Santa Cruz for the other locality named Kebdana. You replied that you had submitted the matter to the Minister of your Government, the respected Cavalier, the Marquis of Salisbury, who answered you that the English Government considers that the Shereefian Sultan should not agree to the proposal, owing to the existing written engagement between you and the Spanish and the Italian Ministers as to the impeding of all diminishments or augmentations of the territory of these dominions and as to the retention of their freedom, wherefore, the Sultan should reject their (the Spanish) proposals, and should consult the Italians as to doing this, because they, the Italians, also gave their signature together with you in this respect. We brought your note to the knowledge of the Sultan—may God make him victorious—and His Majesty has understood entirely all you have stated, and has acknowledged your watchfulness, and felt grateful to you for it, and we thank you in the name of the Sultan for this, and His Majesty has ordered us to answer you in this matter that he has consulted the Italians, who have answered in the same manner as yourself, and told the Sultan that they had given their handwriting together with you and the Spaniards in this matter.

The Sultan—may God exalt him—will do all in his power to reject and not accept the proposal in question. But if he sees that the affair will in the end assume bad proportions, His Majesty will have to select the lesser of the evils, and thus come to an arrangement (with the Spaniards) in this matter.

Peace.

(Signed) EMFADEL GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(Private and Confidential.) *Tangier, January* 26, 1890.

I HAVE received your Excellency's reply, in duplicate, of the 25th Djommad I (16th January), regarding the proposed territorial exchange with Spain. I was surprised to find that your Excellency is under the impression that you were told by me to consult the Italian Government on the advice given by the British Minister. Know, oh Vizier, that when the English Government advises, it does so on its own responsibility, and that the strength of that advice is centered in the power of England itself. However, let that be. I regret to find that the Sultan, notwithstanding the advice of two Governments like England and Italy, is still prepared to part with his territory if the Spanish Government is persistent in its demands for it. The Sultan, by adhering to the engagement of the collective British, Spanish, and Italian note of the 12th March, 1887, would strengthen his position and not need to give way as His Majesty at present fears. His Majesty should write through your Excellency and

clearly state that he considers himself bound by the collective note aforesaid, and will always consult the Signatory Powers whenever a territorial exchange is in question in his dominions.

If the advice of the British Government was worthless the Spanish Government would not have already denied that it had ever wished to effect the exchange in question.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 52.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.) *Fez*, 19 *Djommad II*, 1307 (*February* 7, 1890).

WE have received your note concerning what you had answered us with regard to what we had been charged, under Shereefian orders (may God exalt him, the Shereef), to submit to you concerning the exchange of Santa Cruz for the other locality in the district of Kebdana, and we have understood what you have expounded on the matter, as to the advisableness of His Shereefian Majesty adhering to what had been stipulated between the three Governments of England, Italy, and Spain on the date quoted by you, that is to say, that an impediment should be put on changes taking place in the territory of this Empire, and that it (the Empire) should abide with its freedom, His Majesty informing you of all such like (changes, &c.) and also that His Majesty should inform you should any further negotiations arise hereafter concerning the exchange of the aforesaid territory. We brought to the knowledge of our Shereefian master (may God make him victorious) your note and he has understood all perfectly, and he (may God bestow his love upon him) has ordered us to reply thereto that he considers himself still bound by the engagement existing between the aforesaid Governments, that is to say (respecting the engagement) as to the freedom (integrity) of this land, and as to his Majesty informing you whenever any question arises as to changes in the said land (country). And also, if it should be expedient that an exchange should be effected, that is, that Santa Cruz should be exchanged with the Spaniards for another locality in Kebdana, he (the Sultan) will inform you of it. And he (may God assist him) has ordered us to thank you for your support, which proves your friendship and your anxiety for (our) welfare, which is in accordance with the conduct of wise mediators and lovers of welfare.

Peace.

(Signed) EMFADEL GHARNEET.

No. 53.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 24.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1890.

I APPROVE the language held by you to your foreign colleagues, as reported in your despatch No. 18 of the 23rd ultimo, in regard to the visits of Her Majesty's naval squadrons to Moorish waters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 54.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 7.)

(No. 79A.)
My Lord, *Paris, February* 22, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship an account published by the "Figaro" of the progress of a revolt said to have broken out among certain tribes in Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Extract from the "Figaro" of February 22, 1890.

L'ANARCHIE AU MAROC.—Nos correspondants de Tanger nous envoient de graves nouvelles sur la situation du Maroc. Cette situation est d'une importance exceptionnelle non seulement pour l'Espagne, mais aussi pour la France, si la révolte gagne les tribus de la frontière Algérienne.

Plusieurs combats ont eu lieu entre les rebelles et l'armée Schériffienne, les uns favorables, les autres défavorables à celle-ci.

Dans un de ces combats, livré contre les Kabyles de Arjona, les troupes Marocaines ont été victorieuses. C'est à une lieue de la ville que se sont rencontrées les deux armées, si toutefois on peut donner ce nom à des hordes indisciplinées. Les soldats commandées par le Caïd formaient une demi-lune, système de combat qui est très en usage chez les Mahométans.

Ils se sont avancés en fournissant un feu très nourri, et les rebelles ont été mis en complète déroute. La cavalerie a alors poursuivi les fuyards et a fait un grand nombre de prisonniers, qui ont tous été égorgés. Les têtes des chefs ont été envoyées à Muley Hassan.

Près de Wazan, le Caïd Berremouhrs, à la tête de 200 cavaliers de la garde noire de l'Empereur, a livré une bataille acharnée aux Kabyles Mesmaudas et les a mis en fuite. Les vaincus ont laissé sur le champ de bataille quarante morts et quatre-vingts blessés. Quant aux prisonniers, ils ont subi le sort habituel, tous décapités!

Après cette victoire, le Caïd s'est rendu à Guadzas, pour soumettre les Kabyles rebelles de Yesagua, dont le douar se trouve à quatre heures de Wazan. Il les a battus et à envoyé à Fez 180 *têtes de rebelles*. Mais le Yesagua se sont reformés plus nombreux. Ils ont une importante cavalerie et quelques canons, et ils attendent de pied ferme les troupes du Sultan.

Les Kabyles de Mesmaudas se sont soulevés contre l'autorité du Caïd Berremouhrs, et celui-ci a dû demander de prompts secours au Sultan afin de n'être pas débordé par l'insurrection. Muley Hassan, qui a été malade assez gravement, mais qui est maintenant rétabli, se propose de se mettre lui-même à la tête d'un fort contingent et d'aller soumettre les rebelles pour lesquels il n'aura aucune pitié. Il se rendra d'abord dans les montagnes de Beni-Mguid, et, lorsque cette contrée sera pacifiée, il poussera jusqu'à l'oasis de Figuig.

D'autres dépêches nous font savoir que les Kabyles de Mesmaudas ont pris l'offensive contre la cavalerie du Sultan et l'ont mise en complète déroute. De même les Beni-M'ssara ont remporté une victoire importante sur les troupes de l'Empereur, et se sont alliés avec les Yesagua, les Erhoua et les Beni-Zernal pour résister à de nouveaux combats.

On dit que c'est un Prince de la famille Impériale qui, secrètement, encourage et soutient les rebelles.

Les routes sont parcourues par des bandes de pillards, le pays entier est terrorisé, personne n'ose plus sortir de sa demeure, le commerce est suspendu, et à la dernière heure nous apprenons que la ville de Wazan manque de vivres.

Ni l'Espagne ni la France ne peuvent se désintéresser d'une insurrection qui prend des proportions aussi considérables et qui, si elle triomphe, peut faire perdre à l'une ses établissements au Maroc et créer à l'autre de graves embarras en Algérie.—ALHAMAR.

No. 55.

Foreign Office to Mr. Donald Mackenzie.

Foreign Office, March 7, 1890.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, stating that you are about to proceed to Morocco with a view to inquire into the working of the system of protection by foreign Powers of Moorish subjects, and requesting that you may be furnished with a letter to Sir W. K. Green, instructing him to assist you in the object of your journey.

In reply, I am to observe that when a letter of introduction was given you on a former occasion, you were travelling for commercial objects, but that the question

which you now propose to investigate is a political one, and has formed the subject of negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and foreign Powers. In these circumstances your journey, if undertaken under the auspices of Her Majesty's Representative, might cause serious inconvenience and be detrimental to the public service, and I am to express Lord Salisbury's regret that he is unable to comply with your request.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 56.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 10.)

(No. 53.)

My Lord,

Berlin, March 7, 1890.

COUNT BISMARCK informed me to-day that the Emperor proposes to send a Mission to the Sultan of Morocco in return for the Mission which the Sultan sent to Berlin last year.

The Mission will be composed of Count von Tattenbach, the German Minister at Tangier, and nine officers selected from different Prussian regiments, who will start next month from Hamburg and proceed by sea to Tangier. They will take with them suitable presents from the Emperor to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET

No. 57.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 25.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 12, 1890.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 20 of the 27th ultimo, inclosing your correspondence with the Moorish Government, in which you urged that the Spanish proposal for an exchange of territory in the direction of the Mauro-Algerian frontier should be definitely declined.

I approve your proceedings as reported in that despatch, and I should wish you to consider whether it might not be well to suggest that the Sultan's adhesion to the collective note of the 12th March, 1889, should be communicated to the Governments of Spain and Italy as well as to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 58.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 20.)

(No. 22.)

My Lord,

Tangier, March 13, 1890.

SIGNOR CANTAGALLI, the Italian Representative, has informed me that, having lately questioned the Italian Government as to the value it wished to attach to certain old Treaties concluded with Morocco by the Kingdoms of the two Sicilies and Piedmont, Signor Crispi had expressed to him his desire to regularize the position of the Italian Government in this country, or, in other words, that Signor Cantegalli should take under his consideration the negotiation of a formal Treaty with Morocco.

In view of the difficulties made by the Sultan in the conclusion of a Commercial Convention between himself and the three Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and France, Signor Cantagalli had replied to the Italian Minister that he could hold out no prospect of improving the actual state of things under which, through the possession of a favoured-nation-clause Treaty, Italian interests and subjects in Morocco are placed on a perfect footing of equality with those of other countries.

Signor Cantagalli then repeated to Signor Crispi opinions which he was aware he and I hold in common as to the futility of attempting by arguments and other such means to induce the Sultan to adopt a more liberal and progressive commercial policy, and also explained that, whilst we both firmly feel that Mulaï Hassan's determination to prevent the

advance of his country by keeping it aloof, as much as possible, from all intercourse with Europe, tends to culminate in a political cataclysm, we, at the same time, are convinced that either the Morocco Government must be forced into adopting an enlightened course, or be left to disappear before the overpowering and exacting demands of civilization.

Not only Signor Cantagalli but also my German and Spanish colleagues agree with me in considering that, Europe having attained a clear perception of the commercial value of Morocco, it is hourly becoming more difficult to maintain friendly relations with the Shereefian Government, which persists in giving the narrowest and most unfavourable interpretations to its Treaty engagements, and that, when the crisis, which must inevitably arise on Mulaï Hassan's death, presents itself, it will be excessively difficult for the Governments of Europe to intervene in favour of the perpetuation of a state of things calculated solely to keep this country in its present barbarism and unproductiveness, whilst its inhabitants are yearning for good government and progress, and its natural resources and geographical position are surpassed by few countries in the world.

In view of these facts, we are convinced that, locally, in Morocco, no means or step can be devised or taken for inducing the Sultan to unhesitatingly alter his policy of isolation from civilization, and that, therefore, admitting the expediency of strengthening the world's interest in the welfare of the Moors, and in the maintenance of the Shereefian Government and of the present territorial extent of the Empire, salutary action can only be looked for from abroad.

The Sultan has always been amenable to diplomatic pressure whenever he has been allowed to perceive that a foreign Government intended to have its representations duly attended to, and as one of the principal reasons alleged by him and his advisers for not enlarging his existing Commercial Conventions, has been his fear of popular discontent at innovations, the presentation to His Majesty, for unconditional acceptance, of a Treaty drawn on the lines of the one which had been unavailingly prepared by the Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Germany in 1886, would have the double effect of launching Morocco in a new era of progress, and of letting the alleged opponents of enlarged commercial relations with abroad understand that the Sultan had merely bent before the inevitable, a proceeding especially comprehensible to Mussulmans.

But this step, which is admitted by all my colleagues to be the only practicable one, of course can only be taken under a common prior understanding between the Governments interested in the welfare of Morocco and the maintenance of the political *status quo* hereabouts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 59.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 25.)

(No. 23.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 19, 1890.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 21 of the 27th ultimo,* I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I yesterday called on my French colleague, M. Patenôtre, and inquired of him if there was any other foundation for the reports which had recently appeared in the "Figaro" and the majority of the Paris newspapers relating to tribal and other fighting in Morocco than the mendacious telegrams sent to the Spanish press from Tangier by a native Jew, who is paid according to the number of telegrams he dispatches, and is, therefore, interested in the fabrication of news acceptable to his marvel-loving employers at Madrid.

M. Patenôtre replied that he had already obtained the insertion of a formal denial in the "Débats" of all the absurd rumours of insurrections and conflicts which had been floated during the past few weeks by the aforesaid hungry penny-a-liner of this place, and had, furthermore, warned the editor of the "Figaro," whom he knows personally, against giving currency to Maroquine news appearing in the Spanish newspapers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

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* Transmitting Inclosure in No. 54.

No. 60.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 29.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 27, 1890.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 22 of the 13th instant, suggesting that pressure should be exercised by the Powers on the Sultan of Morocco to compel His Shereefian Majesty to accept unconditionally a Commercial Treaty drawn up on the lines proposed by the British, French, and German Plenipotentiaries in 1886. I consider it undesirable to make a proposal for joint action unless there is a good chance of its being accepted. You might, however, if you see no objection, sound the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Representatives at Tangier privately on the subject, making the suggestion as a personal one from yourself.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 61.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 8.)

(No. 28.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 2, 1890.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 7 of the 17th January last, I have the honour to transmit herein a bill on the Anglo-Foreign Banking Company for 25*l.*, indorsed to the order of the Chief Clerk of your Lordship's Department, which was given to me this morning by Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Commissionner for Foreign Affairs, in discharge of the claim brought forward, under your Lordship's instructions, against the Shereefian Government for the value of Mr. Cornwell's gun, detained by the Custom-house officials of Rabat.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the settlement of this claim, apparently not owing to its being disputed, but principally because the Moorish Government was anxious that the public in Morocco should not become aware that it had been obliged to compensate the British subject for the loss of his gun.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 62.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 32.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 10, 1890.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 28 of the 2nd instant, and I have to express my satisfaction at the successful result of your representations to the Moorish Government in respect of Mr. Cornwell's claim on account of the gun belonging to him detained by the Custom-house authorities of Rabat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 63.

Foreign Office to Mr. T. Cornwell.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 10, 1890.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 17th January last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying bill for 25*l.* on the Anglo-Foreign Banking Company,* which has been received from the Moorish Government

* See No. 61.

through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, on account of the detention of your gun by the Custom-house authorities of Rabat.

I am to request an acknowledgment of this letter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 64.

Mr. Cornwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 12.)

21, *Mincing Lane, London, April* 11, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, inclosing a draft for the sum of 25*l.*, being the value of my gun, which was detained by the Moorish Custom-house authorities at Rabat.

I beg to tender your Lordship my thanks for the great trouble you have taken.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. CORNWELL.

No. 65.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

E
(No. 29.)

Tangier, April 13, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the matter of the robbery committed on the Italian Secretary of Legation, reported in my despatch No. 11 to your Lordship of the 31st January last, I have the honour to state that Signor Cantagalli has officially informed all his colleagues that he has succeeded in inducing the Moorish Government to adopt measures for properly guarding at night the town of Tangier and its suburbs. It is, therefore, a matter for general public congratulation that the Italian Government permitted its Representative to avail himself of the mishap to the Marquis Galetti-Cambiaggi, to exact from the Moorish Government the establishment of police precautions for the advantage of the whole of the Tangier community.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 66.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

E
(No. 30.)

Tangier, April 13, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that yesterday afternoon Count Tattenbach, the German Representative, started from this for Fez on a Special Mission to the Sultan, accompanied by ten officers and several non-commissioned officers and orderlies belonging to guard regiments of the German army, and a number of other persons, such as artists and journalists.

Count Tattenbach is conveying some valuable presents from the Emperor to the Sultan, among others a sword of honour, a fowling piece, and some mechanical ornaments, such as a fountain to be lighted up by electricity.

Count Tattenbach informs me that the mission being simply a complimentary one in return for the recent Moorish Embassy to Berlin, he has no great hope of effecting anything of general value at the Shereefian Court, though he will not fail to endeavour to impress the Sultan with the need of being more careful than has hitherto been the case, of the Empire's friendly intercourse with Europe, and of His Majesty's just administration of his own subjects.

It afforded me considerable satisfaction to be able to offer Count Tattenbach and nearly the whole of his numerous suite at my table God-speed on the eve of their departure, especially as such marks of friendship are closely watched and attended to by the Moorish Government.

Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Representative, a week ago, dispatched Signor Gentile, the First Interpreter of his Legation, to Fez, charged with a mission to obtain the selection of a person worthy of representing His Shereefian Majesty as Ambassador on a Special Embassy to Rome, which the Sultan is preparing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 67.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 32.)

Tangier, April 13, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, an extract of a letter from Kaïd Maclean to me and a copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the subject of some discarded rifles and ammunition recently purchased by the Moorish Government from that of France.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

Kaïd Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.)

Fez, March 11, 1890.

I THINK I told you the French have supplied this Government with 10,000 old French rifles at 5 dollars each, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each rifle at 5 dollars more. The other day my rifles were inspected, and the French Commander tried to find holes in them, but he did not succeed, and the Commander-in-chief told him the rifles they were getting from the French at 5 dollars had been offered since at 2 dollars, whereas they tried everyone for English rifles, and mine were far the cheapest and best.

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

Vice-Consul Redman to Sir W. K. Green.

Mazagan, April 10, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Circular despatch of the 23rd July last, that by the French steamer "Les Vosges" which arrived at this port on the 4th instant from Marseilles the following articles were landed here for account of the Moorish Government, and are deposited at the Custom-house stores :—

1,654 cases of cartridges.
278 ditto of rifles.
17 ditto of rifle effects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED REDMAN.

No. 68.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 22.)

(No. 33.)

Tangier, April 15, 1890.

My Lord,

I DID not think it necessary to occupy your Lordship's valuable time by reporting several months ago that I had received yet another communication from the Shereefian Government concerning the existence of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable between Gibraltar and Tangier. In that communication I was clearly made to understand what I had throughout felt was the principal source of Mulaï Hassan's objections to the establishment of the submarine cable, that is to say, that His

Shereefian Majesty considered that he was entitled to receive some kind of payment or revenue from the Company for the presence of the telegraph cable at Tangier.

I met this pretension by furnishing the Sultan with a very long and detailed Memorandum of the manner in which all Governments have had to pay subsidies or accord valuable Concessions in order to be included in the world's network of telegraphic intercourse.

The acompanying translation of Cid Emfadel Gharneet's reply to my Memorandum, together with the translation of the answer solicited of me by the Sultan, I believe may now be looked upon as satisfactorily regularizing and finally closing the question of the existence of the telegraph cable between Tangier and Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Cid Emfadel Gharnit to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your answer to the effect that Companies which have telegraph lines in the dominions of (Christian) States do not pay dues for the same to the Governments, but receive from them that which was noted in the Memorandum below your letter every year for the advantage of the intercourse of speech between their dominions and all the countries of the world. I have shown your letter to His Shereefian Majesty, and His Majesty has taken cognizance of its contents and of those of the said Memorandum, and has commanded me to answer you that as such a thing has never been used in this country before, there are no Rules applying to it known to its inhabitants, and the law of the country takes no cognizance of it, so that the jurisdiction in the matter should be known here; but as there are Rules in the matter in foreign countries known to them, His Majesty leaves the judgment of the matter to you and abandons it to you, so that if it is the custom prevalent with the Companies to pay the Government of the country, the Company in question shall pay, but if the custom is not to pay, it shall not pay anything.

Finished 3rd Rejib, 1307 (23rd February, 1890).

(Signed) MOHAMED EL MUFADDAL GHARNIT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 23rd February last in reply to the information which I had conveyed to the Shereefian Government concerning the terms upon which the submarine telegraph cables have been laid from country to country all over the world.

I am glad that His Majesty the Sultan has accepted as a definitive settlement of the question of the Gibraltar and Tangier telegraphic cable my statement regarding the aforesaid terms, and that he therefore considers there is nothing outstanding left between us in this matter.

Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

April 15, 1890 (corresponding to the 25th Shaaban, 1307).

No. 69.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 24.)

(No. 35.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 17, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, contained in despatch No. 5 of the 11th January last, I addressed to the Moorish Government the note of which the inclosed is a

No. 68*.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 24.)

(No. 34.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 16, 1890.

IN connection with your Lordship's despatch No. 29 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the publication by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Tangier of a Report, called for by the Spanish Government, on the Treaty of Commerce between Spain and Morocco, and the manner in which it should be revised, has afforded me an excellent opportunity of discussing with my French, German, Italian, and Spanish colleagues the manner in which the Sultan might be induced to accept, without further hesitation, a Commercial Treaty drawn up on the lines proposed by Sir John Drummond Hay, Herr Testa, and M. Féraud in 1886.

I have the honour to furnish herewith a translation, together with the original, of the observations appended *seriatim* by the Spanish Tangier Chamber of Commerce to the Articles of the Spanish Treaty of 1861. The recommendations of the Chamber are conceived in a somewhat narrow-minded spirit, yet they indicate, in a fairly clear manner, the need which is generally felt by those trading with Morocco for the recasting of the conditions upon which foreign intercourse is held with the Empire.

I have brought to the notice of my French, Italian, and German colleagues the above-mentioned Report, and they all concur with me in viewing it as the percursor of active measures on the part of the Spanish Government for exacting from the Sultan a revision of the Spanish Treaty, and my colleagues agree with me in considering that it would be better and safer for the Sultan if the mode of effecting that revision is not left solely to the initiative of the Spanish Government, for, in that case, it might be availed of for settling undesirable and pressing requirements of a more particular and less international character.

As I have already stated to your Lordship in my despatch No. 22 of the 13th ultimo, Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Representative, agrees entirely with me in thinking that there is no issue from the deadlock produced by the Sultan's unwillingness to bring his country into more satisfactory commercial touch with the rest of the world, except by concerted pressure on His Majesty through the united action of the Powers immediately interested in the welfare of Morocco. Signor Cantagalli tells me that he has written very strongly in this sense to Rome.

Count Tattenbach, my German colleague, on the eve of his departure for the Shereefian Court, having offered to be the bearer of any messages I might wish to have conveyed to the Sultan, afforded me an opportunity of speaking to him anew concerning the still pending negotiations for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty. He once more expressed his conviction of the uselessness of discussing the matter with the Sultan, and he stated, as his present mission to Mulaï Hassan was intended to be merely a complimentary one, he thought it would be best to avoid the subject of the Treaty altogether whilst he should be at Fez.

Count Tattenbach, however, when I pointed out to him the probable outcome of the movement set on foot by the Tangier Spanish Chamber of Commerce, asked me to supply him with a copy of the Chamber's pamphlet, in order that he might bring it under the Sultan's notice, with a warning that time was pressing, and that His Majesty would probably, if he persisted in ignoring the British, German, and French proposals of 1886, find himself suddenly under the obligation to concede even larger facilities to trade than were sought in those proposals.

Count Tattenbach at the same time said to me that he was still of my opinion, that no representation with the Sultan in the direction of a revision of the present commercial relations would have a practical result unless it was supported by a categorical expression of the will of the interested Powers.

Señor Figuera, the Spanish Minister, has assured me that not only is he convinced that the present obstructive attitude of the Morocco Government towards trading interests is dangerous and untenable, but that it is also daily becoming more necessary that an agreement should be arrived at between the Governments concerned in the welfare and maintenance of the Maroquine Empire to enforce upon the Sultan the acceptance of their wishes and advice.

M. Patenôtre, my French colleague, to whom I expounded my belief that unless the Commercial Treaty drafted by M. Féraud, Herr Testa, and my predecessor was quickly presented collectively to Mulaï Hassan, with the intimation that it must be accepted as the basis of Maroquine commercial intercourse with abroad, the Sultan

would shortly have to give way before demands of a similar, though probably exaggerated, nature, in preparation by Spain, agreed with me that no other arguments are efficacious with His Shereefian Majesty but those of united diplomatic pressure, such as I have proposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 68*.

Answers of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Tangier to the Questions formulated by the Commission appointed by the Spanish Government for the due study of practicable Reforms in the Custom-house Tariffs and in the Treaties of Commerce.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO OF 1861.

(Translation.)

Article I.—*Preamble.*

Article II.—*Appointment of Consular Officers.*

THE letter and spirit of this Article should be carried out by establishing Consuls belonging to the Service and well paid in the towns of Fez, Morocco, and Mequinez, as also the Consulate at Tangier should be raised into a Consulate-General, in order to attend with greater care and to give support and unity to the aspirations and needs of our commerce, every day becoming more important, and of our numerous Colony (community) at Tangier, which is the base and advanced guard of irresistible influence in Morocco.

Article III.—*Consular Privileges.*

Article IV.—*Facilities of Travelling and Residing in Morocco.*

The composition of this Article proves the want of acquaintance with this country of those who drew it up. "Spaniards may travel, reside, and establish themselves freely on submitting to the Police Regulations." Far from this, the native authorities find excuses for refusing sometimes even lodgings to Spaniards, whilst exacting for their safety that they should be accompanied in their journeys by a soldier, a King's Moor, to whom a daily payment of 5 pesetas (francs) has to be made.

It should therefore be required of the Maroquine Government that these and many other difficulties which are placed in the way of the Spanish traveller, on the pretence of being the famous and convenient Police Laws, should be abolished, for they are neither stipulated nor written, and are only brought forward and applied at the will and caprice of some official or other.

Article V.—*The purchase and hire of Real Property, and Privileges of Residents.*

The phrases "with the permission of the authorities," and which have passed and will pass by many unnoticed, are without doubt the greatest triumph and the faithful expression of the sagacious Maroquine diplomacy. This condition, which they succeeded in imposing on the Treaty under the generous pretext of securing more surely to the Spanish purchaser the properties which he might acquire, has been sufficient, for the twenty-eight years which have passed, to prevent Europeans from effecting such purchases in the Empire, with the exception of the small radius of Tangier, where the required permission has been exacted from the authorities through the powerful influences of the immigrants and of the foreign diplomacy.

Beyond this most confined space, in none other of the Empire has that permission been obtained, the authorities even opposing the rebuilding of the few exceptional residences or stores which from old times have belonged to Europeans.

This condition, therefore, should be enlarged in a general way in all the other towns,

as also should be equally effective the security described in the penultimate paragraph (complete security of person and property) of the same Article, which has always remained inefficacious as well for strangers as for natives.

Article VI.—*Religious Liberty. Burial of Dead.*

Article VII.—*Free Employment of Persons. Free Intercourse with Shipping in Moorish Waters.*

The concession described in the first paragraph of this Article is almost always evaded by the native authority, which does not naturally care to lend itself to the withdrawal from its jurisdiction of one of its subjects by means of protection, nor could the foreign subject who confided his interests to a native avoid in any other way the risks of injustice and arbitrary exactions at the hands of the said authorities.

That this protection may be granted it is necessary, in accordance with the Convention of Madrid, that the foreign Representative should obtain of the native authority particulars concerning the protected person; and it is clear that these particulars are always unfavourable, therefore the rights of the Spanish merchant and his representative are worthless.

To these disadvantages are added others, arising from the bad faith of some Europeans, who ask for such agents owing to offers and gifts, which the latter make them in order to free themselves from the unjust, or perhaps just, exigencies of the authorities.

With the object of avoiding these abuses of the natives and strangers, there is no other means than to charge the Consular Representatives to inform themselves as to the conduct of the so-called agents, and to immediately punish, in an exemplary manner, the guilty, as has already been expounded by this Chamber to the Minister of State in its Report of the 6th February, 1888, on the advantages and disadvantages of the rights of foreigners to protect natives.

Article VIII.—*No Subject of the Contracting Parties to be held responsible for the Debts of his Countrymen.*

Article IX.—*Consular Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.*

Article X.—*Consular Jurisdiction and Extra-territorial Rights.*

Article XI.—*Consular Jurisdiction in mixed Cases, Native and Spanish.*

For the suits or commercial disputes which arise between Spaniards and Moors a Mixed Tribunal should be established, composed of merchants, named by the Spanish Representative, and other two by the Basha, who (the Basha and Spanish Representative) on their side should elect the President, and, in case of divergence, lots should be cast, and the decision given in favour of the case which obtained the majority of votes.

The sentence of this Tribunal would have to be executed either by the Spanish or Moorish authority.

Article XII.—*Recovery of Debts.*

Article XIII.—*Consular Authorities entitled to call for Assistance from native Executive Authorities.*

Article XIV.—*False Testimony punishable.*

Article XV.—*Favoured-nation Clause.*

Article XVI.—*Complete Freedom of Consular Courts.*

Article XVII.—*Delivery of Military Deserters and Fugitive Convicts.*

Article XVIII.—*Arrest and Delivery of Deserters from Ships.*

Article XIX.—*Freedom to leave Country.*

Article XX.—*Passports.*

This Article could be maintained by modifying Article IV to the extent of suppressing the payment for the soldier. If this cannot be, at any rate they (the Moors) should be placed on an equal footing with Spaniards in Morocco as regards passport fees.

Article XXI.—*Free Departure in case of Outbreak of War.*

Article XXII.—*Rights of Property of Deceased Persons.*

Article XXIII.—*Rights of Shipping in Ports of Contracting Parties.*

Article XXIV.—*Papers required of Moorish Shipping in Spanish Ports.*

Article XXV.—*Passes to be carried by Riffian Galleys.*

Article XXVI.—*Suppression of Piracy.*

Article XXVII.—*Rights of Goods and Passengers of Contracting Parties under Foreign Flags.*

Article XXVIII.—*Rights of Sale of Prizes in Ports of Contracting Parties.*

Article XXIX.—*Rights of Protection and Asylum of Shipping in Waters and Ports of Contracting Parties.*

Article XXX.—*Rights of Shipping to Provision and Water in Ports of Contracting Parties.*

Article XXXI.—*Idem, of War Vessels.*

Article XXXII.—*Rights of Mail-Packets in Moorish Ports.*

It would be well to stipulate in this Article that, as in Spain, preference should be accorded in the Custom-houses to the clearance of these vessels (the packets), in order to bring in harmony with commercial operations the service with which the vessels are intrusted.

Article XXXIII.—*Rights of Vessels taking Shelter in Moorish Waters.*

Article XXXIV.—*Rights of Vessels only effecting partial Commercial Operations in Moorish Ports.*

Article XXXVIII.—*Rights of Wrecks on Moorish Seaboards.*

Article XXXIX.—*Anchorage Dues in Morocco.*

These dues may be considered as exorbitant in view of the bad state of the Moorish ports, and should be at once suppressed until they are remedied (the ports improved).

Article XL.—*Pilot and other Dues.*

For the same reasons given with regard to the preceding Article these dues should be suppressed, *maintaining the pilotage dues at Rabat and Laraiche.*

Article XLI.—*Exceptions in levying Port Dues, &c.*

Should be reduced in accordance with Articles XXXIX and XL.

Article XLII.—*Exemption of Vessels of War from all Dues.*

Article XLIII.—*Lighthouses on Coasts of Morocco.*

This Article should be altered by placing the obligation on the Sultan to maintain the Cape Spartel Lighthouse, which is now paid for by the Governments represented in Morocco, and to establish further the following (lights) on the western coast :—

On the sea point of the south of the roadstead of Laraiche, a light of the second order placed 100 metres above the mean sea-level, with fixed light and red flashes every minute, visible at 20 miles.

On the battery of the town of Rabat, a fixed light of the first order, with occultations every thirty seconds, 110 metres above the sea-level, and visible at 30 miles.

At Casablanca, or Dar-al-Baida, the existing light.

On the Azemoor Point, a light of the first order, 120 metres above the sea, visible at 30 miles, fixed, with red flashes every minute.

At Cape Blanco, a light of the fourth order, fixed, visible at 13 miles, above the sea-level 70 metres.

At Cape Cantin, a light of the first order, 120 metres above the sea-level.

Article XLIV.—*Freedom of Trading and Equality with most favoured Nation.*

This Article, having been drawn up after the bloody and glorious victory gained at Tetuan, reveals the complete ignorance of this country of its authors, and should as quickly as possible have the following sentences of the second paragraph suppressed : "to which natives and strangers of other countries are admitted, or may be admitted."

Article XLV.—*Free Communications with Spanish Possessions in Morocco.*

This Article should be altered, as the state of Melilla has fortunately improved, and there should also be established a Custom-house at Ceuta, by which that place would notably gain from a commercial point of view.

Article XLVI.—*No internal Dues leviable on Merchandize purchased for Exportation. Conditions under which Prohibitions on Exports may be imposed.*

This right of the Sultan should be limited to articles of first necessity in years of bad harvest, and at times when the prohibition to export could be perfectly justified, as is indicated by the spirit of the Article, and not as it has been understood in the majority of instances in favour of the Moors.

Article XLVII.—*Freedom of Employment of Natives and of Purchase of Merchandize.*

This Article should be improved in the manner stated concerning Article VII.

Article XLVIII.—*Conditions on which Prohibitions against Exports may be established.*

This Article must be made part of Article XLVI with regard to the exceptions, when the Sultan will have a right to prohibit for the time being the export of a produce of the first necessity (? grain) ; in such case, a term of not less than six months must be given to permit the recovery of the advances which it is customary to make to the producers.

Article XLIX.—*Freedom of Exports and Imports on Favoured-nation Conditions.*

Article L.—*Ten per cent. Dues on Imports and Tariff on Exports.*

It is necessary that the dues indicated in this Article, both with regard to imports and exports, should be lowered. The first (imports) ought not to pay more than 5 per cent., and the second (exports) 10 per cent., and such articles as are not noted in the Tariff must be considered as free to be exported.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 (of Article L), which follow the Tariff, must be annulled, and paragraphs 3 and 4 should be maintained. It should further be agreed that the customs dues should be fixed and paid always in pesetas, paying no attention to the rates of exchange in this market, which, at times like the present, allows for a Spanish dollar (125 ounces) instead of 34¼, which was the rate when the Treaty was signed.

Article LI.—*Rights of felling and exporting Timber.*

This Article may be suppressed, seeing that, if all Maroquine produce is to be declared free of exportation, timber would be so too, and, further, that if its exportation was to be prohibited, no great harm would be experienced by trade.

Article LII.—*No Increase of Dues on Goods carried from Port to Port in Morocco.*

This Article should be maintained, merely changing the percentage of the dues first paid.

Article LIII.—*No additional Dues on Moorish Manufactures bought for Exportation.*

Article LIV.—*Government Lighterage Dues.*

It is very important that the text of the Article should be changed. It should be stipulated that this Government must provide new stores and proper lighters for the securing and preservation with the least possible delay of the merchandize and its shipping and discharge, and that, if this is not so, the agents and ship captains may use their own lighters (boats) without the payment of any dues whatever to the port authorities.

With regard to transhipments, it should equally be stipulated that they should be exempted from extraordinary dues, payment only being made for the work of shipment and discharge of merchandize by the lighters.

Article LV.—*The Treaty applicable to all Moorish Ports.*

Article LVI.—*Against Smuggling.*

Article LVII.—*Fishery Rights on Maroquine Coasts.*

This important Article requires to be properly defined, as the intentions of the legislation have up to the present time remained illusory.

For the Moorish Government to pretend that Spaniards have been conceded the right of fishing *at sea* is absurd. To refuse to them the right to fish *along their shores* would be iniquitous when we have at Tangier and at other points of the coast numerous communities of fishermen. It should be therefore agreed that this industry is permitted in Morocco to Spanish subjects, under the same rules as are in force in Spain, and consequently indicating, under agreement between the Consular and native authorities, the localities most suitable for the purpose.

Article LVIII.—*Papers to be carried by Fishing-boats.*

Article LIX.—*Precautions against Smuggling by Fishing-boats.*

Article LX.—*Coral Fishing on Moorish Coast.*

Circumstances having changed since coral fishing was first carried on, and a Moorish guard having now to be carried on board and paid for, the licence mentioned in this Article should be given gratis.

Article LXI.—*Abrogations of old Treaties.*

Article LXII.—*Publication of Treaty.*

Article LXIII.—*Duration of Treaty.*

The period of ten years for the revision of this Treaty should be limited to five years.

Article LXIV.—*Ratification of Treaty.*

These are, your Excellency, the reforms which this Chamber of Commerce considers necessary in the Treaty of Commerce with Morocco, without being in the least fearful that results will belie or even damp the fond and perfectly confident hopes they place in the furtherance of the commercial and political relations which, for the general good of all countries, unite, and must always unite, Spain and Morocco.

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translation, enumerating, for the Sultan's consideration, the modifications which the North-West Africa Company was prepared to make in the arrangement first submitted to His Majesty.

The accompanying inclosure is a translation of Cid Emfadel Gharneet's reply to my above-mentioned note, and may be looked upon as one of the well-known attempts of the Moorish Government to avoid a settlement by raising endless objections to whatever issue may be shown as open to it.

I have felt, from the first moment that the North-West Africa Company hesitated to accept the proposals for a settlement which I made to it on behalf of the Sultan in the autumn, when His Majesty was at Tangier, that a long period of negotiation had been entered upon, and that it could only be brought to a close under personal discussion with Mulaï Hassan whenever I might be able to proceed to the Shereefian Court for the purpose.

No response having been made by the Sultan to my offer to visit him at Fez this spring, in order to better explain to His Majesty the Company's proposals, the present season has advanced too far for me to now undertake to present myself at the Shereefian Court before the coming autumn, but, in the meantime, I trust your Lordship will not disapprove of my having ventured to signify, in a private manner, to the Moorish Minister, my annoyance and disappointment at the fresh difficulties made in the settlement of a matter which Her Majesty's Government has been specially anxious to render of easy acceptance for the Sultan. I have intimated to His Excellency that the endless objections raised to my proposals may induce me to revert to my original demand for the immediate satisfying of the claim for 50,000*l.* on account of the loss of trade sustained by the North-West Africa Company at Cape Juby through the action of the Moorish Government. This intimation, I think, may cause the Sultan and his advisers to reconsider the proposals over which they are now hesitating.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 69.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Tangier, February 8, 1890.

I DID not fail to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the reply your Excellency was ordered to make on behalf of His Shereefian Majesty under date of the 2nd December, 1889 (7 Rabia II, 1307), to the proposals which I had submitted to His Majesty for arriving at a settlement of the Cape Juby Company's claim.

Her Majesty's Government comprehended at once the difficulties that had been pointed out to the Sultan as to the acceptance of an 8 per cent. duty on the commercial import transactions at Cape Juby of the aforesaid Company, and after consultation with that Company the latter has suggested, as an issue out of the difficulty, that 10 per cent. should be fixed as due to the Shereefian Government, which, on its side, should agree to return to the Company 2 per cent., under the engagement of the Company that the amount so returned should be employed by it exclusively upon works of improvement in the harbour, and such like, of Cape Juby.

It must also be clearly understood that the payments which the Company would make to the Sultan are not to be considered as customs dues to the Sovereign of the Maroquine Empire, but as a return for the benevolent action of His Shereefian Majesty in inducing the people who acknowledge his spiritual supremacy to trade freely with the British Company.

Her Majesty's Government are also of opinion that the Sultan would safeguard himself against foreign attempts at settlements in the vicinity of the Cape Juby factory by entering into the engagement called for by the Company as a part of the whole proposed arrangement that His Shereefian Majesty, in as far as concerns him, will not grant permission to other foreigners to establish themselves on any part of the coast comprised between Wad Draa to the north and Cape Bogador to the south.

Such an arrangement would shut the door against those who, as is known, are anxious to obtain a footing in those parts, and who would be less disposed to regard the wishes of the Sultan than are the Company and Her Majesty's Government.

Procrastination is the enemy of friendship when evil-disposed persons are desirous of preventing the removal of misunderstandings. I have, therefore, to urge upon the Sultan a prompt decision as to the settlement of this long-pending Cape Juby claim. Peace.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 69.

Cid Emfadel Gharnit to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter saying that you had referred to your Government what I had replied to you by order of the Sultan: (1) as to the Juby Company paying as duty 8 per cent., viz., that merchants would claim to be put on a footing of equality with it by paying 8 per cent. for the customs duties at the ports of the coasts; and (2) as to the settlement which should be come to with the said Company, that others would land at other ports (or, rather, anchorages) than this on the western coast, and would demand a similar arrangement on the principle of equality if they were requested to retire, to which (your Government) answered you that it had conferred with the Company, and (the Company) had answered that a way out of this (difficulty) would be that the Company should pay to the Moorish Government by way of duty 10 per cent., and the Government should return it 2 out of the 10 per cent., to be spent on the embellishment and improvement of the said port; and (3) as to others landing (on the plea of claiming) equality with the Company, that a way of closing the door against the landing of others would be that the Government should add to the conditions which it would enter into with the Company another, viz., that the Government would not permit other foreigners to land on the shores neighbouring to Tarfaya and to Cape Bogador.

I have communicated your letter to His Shereefian Majesty, and he has acquainted himself with its contents and with the answer of your friendly Government concerning the 2 per cent., and the landing of others as claiming equality with the Company. And His Majesty has ordered this to be laid before those who are friendly with both Governments, and desire that good relations should exist between them, and that their friendship should endure among the people of the country, and they answered that others would not be prevented from asking to be placed on a footing of equality with the Company in paying 8 per cent. as duty in the ports of the coast, by the Governments returning to the Company 2 per cent. for the purpose aforesaid, and it will be said that it has been returned to them altogether, and that a subterfuge has been resorted to to return it to them, and that the way out of this will be that the Company pay to the Government 10 per cent., and the Government will carry out that which is necessary in the port at its own expense as in the other ports of the coast; and (secondly) that the aforesaid stipulation that the Government should not permit foreigners (to land) in the neighbourhood of Wad Draa and Bogador is good if others could be kept back by it from landing in those regions on the principle of equality, but they said that the Spaniards could not be kept back by it, and as soon as a settlement is come to with the Company they will demand to be put in possession of Santa Cruz, and the Government will find no escape from this, because it is stipulated in their Treaty. And our Lord, may his strength endure, has commanded me to inform you of this, in order that you may state whether it is possible to restrain others absolutely by means of this stipulation from landing at another anchorage or not, and also what answer should be given to the Spaniards if they demand Santa Cruz, and that you may dispatch us this information quickly in order that I may submit it to his Shereefian knowledge, and that the element of ill-feeling between the two friendly countries may be removed, and each of the two parties may remain contented.

Peace.

(Signed) EMFADEL GHARNIT.

20 Rejeb, 1307 (March 10, 1890).

No. 70.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, April* 24, 1890.

WITH reference to the claim of the North-West Africa Company upon the Sultan of Morocco and the correspondence relating thereto, your Lordship will remember that the first offer of the Sultan to purchase our interests at Cape Juby was made by letter on the 4th October last, and that subsequently, viz., on the 1st December last, the Minister of the Sultan forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier a despatch, agreeing in principle with the demands made by your Lordship on behalf of the Company. The difficulty suggested by that despatch was dealt with by the Foreign Office in a communication to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, forwarded, I believe, in the early part of January last. Since that date no information has reached us as to the negotiations, and I therefore respectfully again address your Lordship upon the subject.

The uncertainty of our position pending these negotiations, and our desire to take no action which could interfere with or delay them, renders unavoidable a large outlay of money in the maintenance of our station without adequate results.

The latest letters from Cape Juby, under date the 9th April instant, state that the tribes in the neighbourhood are in a most unsettled state in consequence of a rumour that Dakhman, the Sultan's Governor of Wad Nun, is equipping a force of armed men, camels, and horses for an expedition to the south, and it is further stated that the destination of this force is Cape Juby. Whatever may be the cause of his movements, it is generally believed that he is bent upon war with the tribes who are friendly to our enterprise. This report has caused widespread alarm, and the friendly tribes have abruptly ceased trading with us.

The Company press for an early settlement of their claims by the Sultan, so that confidence may be restored with the natives, and a condition of things initiated and maintained at Cape Juby whereby British lives and British capital may be secured. If such improved relationship can be established, the Directors would organize expeditions to proceed inland for the purpose of developing British commerce, but under existing conditions the Company feel that they are not justified in endangering the lives of British subjects. The establishment of a Government, either British or Moroccan, would confer inestimable advantages upon the country, although I feel bound to add that the natives would prefer to have this secured to them under a British Protectorate.

We trust that your Lordship will not abandon us in our endeavours to establish British trade in this part of Africa, as we feel confident that the district comprised within the operations of the Company affords great opportunities for development, and we are prepared to do our utmost if we be encouraged and protected by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West Africa Company, Limited),
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 71.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 33.)

Foreign Office, April 26, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 33 of the 15th instant, inclosing copies of further correspondence between yourself and the Moorish Government in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable. I have to express to you my satisfaction at the termination of this question, and at the same time to convey to you my approval of your proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 72.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)

(No. 37. Confidential.)

Tangier, April 23, 1890.

My Lord,

THIS morning whilst calling on Signor Cantagalli he read to me a Report he had received from Signor Gentile, the Interpreter of the Italian Legation, whom he had recently dispatched to Fez, concerning the manner in which the Spanish demand for the exchange of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña for the district of Kebdana had been brought forward at the Shereefian Court.

Signor Gentile states that he has ascertained that Major Cervera, the Military Secretary of the Spanish Legation, when he was intrusted in October last with the presentation of a richly-mounted dirk from the infant King of Spain to Mulaï Abdul Azziz, the Sultan's favourite son, was charged at the same time with a note from Señor Figueira, the Spanish Representative here, direct to the Sultan, bringing forward, in an official and formal manner, the demand for the territorial exchange in question.

Major Cervera pressed the Sultan so warmly in support of the desired exchange, that Mulaï Hassan, who attaches less value to the Mediterranean shores of his dominions than to those of the Atlantic beyond the Soos country, from which he is most anxious to exclude Europeans, owing to his exaggerated ideas of the commercial importance of the adjoining regions, was on the point of agreeing to effect the exchange, when, on the remonstrance of Cid Emfadl Gharnit, His Majesty determined to first solicit the advice of the Governments interested in the welfare of Morocco. The Sultan having, however, already engaged himself to a certain extent with Major Cervera, in order to gain time, arranged with the Spanish officer that a Mixed Commission composed of Si Ali Erghil and the Kaids of Agerood and Kebdana, on the Moorish side, and of Major Cervera on that of the Spaniards, should proceed to examine the position and extent of the territory proposed for exchange, and also to inquire whether the natives of the locality would submit to the cession.

The first-named Commissioner, Si Ali Erghil, was therefore dispatched from Fez to Kebdana viâ Tangier and Melilla, but on reaching the Spanish fortress he was informed by the Commandant that he might return to Fez, as the state of political affairs in Spain, arising out of the serious illness of the infant King, made it undesirable for the moment to proceed with the negotiations for the territorial exchange. Señor Figueira, at the same time, on the ground of momentary inexpediency, stopped the departure of Major Cervera for Melilla, and thus Mulaï Hassan was enabled to profit by the timely action of Her Majesty's Government at Madrid and elsewhere, and escape from the embarrassing position into which his exaggerated conceptions of the importance of the southern portion of his dominions had placed him.

Signor Gentile also reports to Signor Cantagalli, that he was assured at the Shereefian Court that an identic application about the territorial exchange demanded by Spain was made to the French Representative as was addressed to those of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and that M. Patenôtre replied that the French Government strongly advised the Sultan to decline to effect the exchange.

In this manner, your Lordship will observe that throughout this question there has been a want of candour on every side except that of the three Governments of Italy, Germany, and Great Britain. The Spanish demand for the territorial exchange was not of the informal nature asserted both by Señor Figueira and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Madrid, but was brought forward by an official note direct to the Sultan, and confided to the conduct of a special negotiator. The French Government appears to have had as speedy a knowledge of the matter as any of the other Governments, and probably only advised the rejection of the application after it was made aware that the exchange could not be effected as a surprise, whilst the Sultan certainly erred in not communicating all the details of the affair to those whose advice he thought it expedient to solicit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 73.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)

(No. 38. Confidential.)

Tangier, April 23, 1890.

My Lord,

MY Italian colleague, Signor Cantagalli, informs me that he learns from Signor Gentile, the Interpreter of his Legation, who is at present at Fez, that the

Sultan is said to have decided upon establishing Shereefian diplomatic Representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and Madrid; and that His Majesty had set aside for the purpose 50,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*, a-year for each Representative.

Signor Cantagalli has asked for instructions from Rome, whether he should endeavour, or not, to dissuade the Sultan from carrying out his intention. I do not think the step is at all calculated to facilitate the course of affairs here between the foreign Representatives and the Shereefian Court; for the Sultan's distrustful disposition would naturally incline him to refer to his own Representatives for confirmation or otherwise all communications emanating from the foreign Ministers at Tangier.

The persons, too, whom Mulaï Hassan would probably select for the proposed posts are not likely to be sufficiently acquainted with foreign languages, or with European ways, to allow them to communicate directly or satisfactorily with the Governments to which they would be accredited, and they would thus be driven to have recourse to the guidance of Maroquine Jews or others of equally objectionable origin, who would be tempted to use their employers in the way that would be most to their own personal advantage.

The only use to which these Moorish Representatives could be put, I consider, would be to make them the channel of informing the Sultan, in an unmistakable manner, that the Governments of Europe view with horror and the utmost disapproval the iniquitous system of government which prevails in Morocco; and that the foreign Representatives at Tangier are the truthful and exact exponents of the views of their respective Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 74.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 34.)

Foreign Office, April 30, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 35 of the 17th instant, inclosing copies of your further correspondence with the Moorish Government in regard to the claim of the North-West African Company.

I approve the private communication which, as reported in your despatch, you made to Cid Emfadl Gharneet regarding the unsatisfactory nature of his reply to your note of the 8th February last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 75.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 3.)

(No. 39. Confidential.)

Tangier, April 25, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Colonel Mathews, who was recently appointed by the United States' Government to succeed Mr. Reed Lewis as Consul at Tangier, arrived here on the 22nd instant from Gibraltar in the United States' sloop of war "Alliance," and that on his landing he was received by the local authorities with all the customary honours.

Colonel Mathews, when formerly Consul in Morocco, enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for trafficking in the protection of natives, and otherwise making an abuse of his Consular privileges (*vide* Mr. Consul White's No. 60 of the 22nd September, 1886).

Colonel Mathews, whilst paying me the day before yesterday his official visit, informed me that the United States' Consulate in Tangier had been raised into a Consulate-General, and that an appropriation of 5,000 dollars a-year had been applied for of the Senate as the salary to be attached to the post. He added that he had determined to do without the assistance in his office of native Jew interpreters and such other persons, leading me to infer that he thus intended to abstain from extending protection to natives on the pretence of their being in his employment.

Though the United States' Government showed its readiness, by the recall of Mr. Reed Lewis, to respect the rights and wishes of the Shereefian Government when

asserted, still the reappointment of Colonel Mathews in succession to Mr. Reed Lewis is not calculated to impress the Sultan's authorities with the conviction that the era of corruption at the United States' Consulate of Morocco is to be brought to an end.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 76.

Foreign Office to Eastern Telegraph Company.

Foreign Office, May 5, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 23rd October last and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* inclosing copies of further correspondence between himself and the Moorish Government in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier telegraph cable.

I am to add that Sir W. K. Green's proceedings have been approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 77.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, May 5, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the information of your Directors, the accompanying copies of a correspondence that has passed between Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier and the Moorish Vizier in regard to the claim of the North-West African Company against the Sultan of Morocco.†

Sir W. K. Green has expressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet his annoyance at the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Moorish Government, and his action in doing so has been approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 78.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May 6.*)

(No. 75.)

Rome, May 3, 1890.

My Lord,

I DID not fail to communicate to Signor Crispi the proposal put forward in your Lordship's despatch No. 40 of the 24th February last, that the merits of the question at issue between the Representatives of Great Britain and Italy in Morocco, relative to the proceedings of Signor Gentile, Dragoman of the Italian Legation, in connection with certain premises at Dar-el-Baida, claimed by Messrs. Hunter and Co., should be submitted to the mediation of the German Representative at Tangier.

I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received in reply from the Italian Government, stating that they were not inclined to submit the question at issue to the mediation of a third party, not that they desired to shirk an inquiry into the details of the case, but because it would be giving the matter an importance which it scarcely merited.

As your Lordship will perceive, according to the view taken by the Italian Government, the only point on which a divergence of opinion exists is, as to the mode in which the Dragoman took possession of the ground in question, and should so trivial a matter be referred to official mediation, the effect in Morocco would possibly have results unexpected by both Governments.

Under these circumstances, Signor Damiani suggests that the matter be arranged

* No. 68.

† Inclosure in No. 691.

by a friendly interchange of explanations direct between the Heads of the two Legations, under whose orders the functionaries in question are placed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 78.

Signor Damiani to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(Translation.)

Rome, May 1, 1890.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

IN your Excellency's note of the 8th March, you were good enough to communicate to me the proposal of Her Majesty's Government, that the question which has arisen at Tangier relative to the occupation of a piece of ground for the erection of the residence for the Italian Agency at Casabianca should be submitted to the arbitration of the German Minister at Tangier.

The Royal Government are not favourable on general grounds to referring this question to arbitration; not that they are unwilling to admit an investigation into the case, but because they do not consider it a subject of sufficient gravity or intricacy to afford matter for arbitration.

The versions given by our Agents in Morocco is not contradicted by that of Her Majesty's Agents, and indeed they agree in recognizing that the rights of the English firm were limited to the simple rights of occupation of the store-houses existing on the ground conceded to the Royal Government by the Sultan, rights which were respected, since the Sultan himself, after he had made the Concession, immediately on learning the existence of a lease, issued two new Decrees enacting that the use of the said store-houses should remain in the hands of the Governor of Salé till the lease expired, and that the Italian Vice-Consular residence should be built on the land not bound by it. Our Agents in Morocco acted on their part in the same sense, and from no side was the least obstacle raised to the full exercise by Messrs. Hunter of the ordinary rights belonging to the occupiers of store-houses on the property of another.

Putting aside the question of right and of fact relating to the Concession and possession of the ceded land, there remains that of the manner of the occupation. On this question there is a divergence between the English and Italian versions, but rather in the appreciation of facts than in the facts themselves, and it is therefore on this point that arbitration would have to take place. I must here remark that Signor Gentile did not occupy the land adjoining the store-houses and the terrace, and could not, as would seem to be required of him, put himself in accord with Messrs. Hunter, since he was not aware that the latter proposed to claim other rights than those of simple lessees. Out of regard for the occupier he placed the flag, not on the store-houses themselves, but on the adjacent ground, certainly not as a defiance of the English, as is said, but simply to affirm our own right before the local authorities. Further, when we heard of Mr. Hunter's opposition, he solemnly declared before the local Notaries that he would have abandoned the ground occupied if Mr. Hunter had produced any sort of document proving himself to have rights over the land adjoining the store-houses and the terrace. Mr. Hunter produced no proofs of this. But putting aside these circumstances which tend to justify the action of Signor Gentile, the Royal Government consider, and are confident that this will also be the view of the British Government, that a simple question of form cannot have sufficient importance to justify its being made the subject of arbitration. Such action would not fail to cause a certain sensation in Morocco, and would give rise to the suspicion, happily without the least foundation, that the Representatives of the two Governments are not now, as they have hitherto been, in complete accord. This might give rise to results contrary to those desired by either Government.

It would therefore be desirable that the question should be settled not by the intervention of a third party, but directly by amicable agreement between the two Legations whose officials were directly concerned in the matter under discussion.

I have, &c.
(The Under-Secretary of State),
(Signed) DAMIANI.

No. 79.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 9.)

Sir, *Winchester House*, 50, *Old Broad Street, London, May* 8, 1890.

I HAVE submitted your letter of the 5th instant to my Board of Directors, together with the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in regard to the Gibraltar-Tangier cable, and I am desired to thank you for the communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE DRAPER, *Secretary.*

No. 80.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 13.)

(No. 40. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 3, 1890.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my despatch No. 20, Confidential, of the 27th February last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the note addressed by me to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the assurance given to Sir Clare Ford by the Spanish Government, that no arrangement with Morocco interfering in the slightest degree with the territorial *status quo* of the Empire would be made without a previous Agreement having been come to with Her Majesty's Government, and also a translation of the reply of the Shereefian Minister, conveying the Sultan's warmest thanks to Her Majesty's Government, as well as to myself, for the assistance afforded to His Majesty in the matter of the maintenance of the integrity of the Maroquine dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Sir W. K. Green to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, March* 7, 1890.

THE receipt of your Excellency's note of the 18th Djoumad IInd (7th February), informing me that the Sultan still considers himself bound by the terms of the collective note of the 12th March, 1887, regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Maroquine Empire, has afforded me considerable satisfaction, as it tends to strengthen a solemn assurance which has been given by the Spanish Government to that of Great Britain, through its Ambassador at Madrid, that no arrangement will be sought by it (the Spanish Government) with that of Morocco tending to interfere in the slightest degree with the territorial *status quo* of the Empire, except under previous Agreement with Her Majesty's Government. In this manner, your Excellency will be enabled to explain to the Sultan that the British Government holds a double security in favour of the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Maroquine Empire, that is to say, that of the Sultan and that of the Spanish Government, over and above that of the parties to the collective note aforesaid.

Peace!

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Fez, 29th Shaaban*, 1307 (*April* 20, 1890).

I HAVE received your answer to what I replied to you by order of the Sultan, viz., that our Lord (whom may God render victorious!) still adheres to what was agreed

to between the Representatives of the three Governments of England, Italy, and Spain, for the safeguard of the territory of this Empire and the maintenance of its independence, in which answer you say you are glad of this, owing to the support it gives to the emphatic language held by the Spanish Government to the British Government through the British Ambassador at Madrid, that the Spanish Government would never seek any solution which might impair in the slightest degree the independence of the Moorish territory, and that if it (the Spanish Government) wished to settle anything with the Moorish Government in any matter [? territorial], it would come to an understanding with the British Government.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of His Majesty, to whom may God give the victory, and His Majesty is acquainted with its purport, and he, may God strengthen him, acknowledges the friendship of your illustrious Government and its faithfulness, and that it continues in its habitual course of seeking the good of this country, and His Majesty (may his high position endure) wishes it abundance of wealth and greatness, in the same way as he also acknowledges your friendship, originating from its (Her Majesty's Government) friendship, and that all this has arisen out of your valuable agency and your great perspicacity and able policy, and His Majesty wishes you much health, and that you may remain as you may desire to be.

Finished on the last of Shaaban, 1307 (equal to the 20th April, 1890).

(Signed) MOHAMED-EL-MONFADAL-BEN-MOHAMED GHARNEET.

No. 81.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 13.)

(No. 41.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 4, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, translation of a note which I have received from the Shereefian Minister in connection with the remonstrance which I had addressed to his Excellency, as stated in the concluding sentences of my despatch to your Lordship No. 35 of the 17th ultimo concerning the difficulties made to the proposals which I brought forward for the settlement of the Cape Juby claim.

The Sultan is evidently anxious that the discussion of this matter should not be closed, but as I see no satisfactory issue out of the question except through personal discussion with His Majesty, I hardly think it is necessary to enter into a long argumentative correspondence with the Shereefian Minister, and, therefore, would propose to suspend further negotiation until I can proceed to the Court, unless your Lordship would prefer that I should demand the prompt termination of the question by the immediate payment of the indemnity of 50,000*l.* simply as an equivalent of the losses sustained by the Company, but in no way as implying the withdrawal of the Company from their settlement.

However, as the bare demand for the payment of the sum mentioned would probably, in order to be complied with, require exceptional pressure, the coupling with it of the Company's readiness to accept 70,000*l.*, with the condition of withdrawing definitively from their factory at the Cape, would facilitate, for the Sultan, a settlement of this long-pending affair.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Cid Emfadel Gharneet to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *April* 21, 1890.

I HAVE received your reply to what I answered you by order of the Sultan (may God exalt it!) as to the Company's paying on the merchandize it sells 10 per cent. to the Government and the Government's returning to it 2 per cent. to be spent on the port, and as to whether, if the Government added a condition that it would not permit any of the nations to settle in the Droa district, it would be impossible for any foreigner to establish himself there, my answer being to the effect that any body who

might claim to be placed on a footing of equality with the Company would not believe that the Government had returned to the Company 2 per cent. in order that it might be expended on the port, but would state that the Government had made a free gift of it to them, and had adduced the expenditure on the port as a subterfuge, and that therefore the Government desired that the Company should pay 10 per cent. in full, and that the Government itself should spend what was absolutely necessary on the port, as in the other ports of the coast, and to the effect that such a condition would not restrain the Spaniards from asking to be put in possession of Santa Cruz, as the cession of this place to them is stipulated in their Treaty.

I have understood what you say, namely, that endless difficulties arise in the settlement of the Company's claim which you proposed to us, tending to prevent the acceptance of the satisfactory arrangement suggested by you, and that you are asking whether it would not be better to revert to the original demand, which was for the compensation of the Company for the losses it had suffered only, relying on a repetition of the same thing for the maintenance of British rights if the Company suffered fresh injury in the freedom of its trade or in its existence, and that you were taking this matter into consideration.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of our Lord (may God give him the victory !), and His Majesty is acquainted with all that you said therein, and has commanded me to answer you thereon that in asking you on these two difficult points, viz., the return of the 2 per cent. out of the 10 per cent. to the Company and the demand of the Spaniards for Santa Cruz, as soon as the settlement was concluded with the Company, His Majesty had no intention of by them impending the settlement which you proposed, but His Majesty only desired to let you know of them, owing to the evil with which they are fraught, in order that you may devise an effective remedy for them, for His Majesty knows the preponderance of your intellect and your great perspicacity and renown and your knowledge of affairs, and order that the settlement proposed by you should be established on a basis from which no harm may result to the Moorish Government nor to you (*i.e.*, the English). If the Spaniards establish themselves at Santa Cruz, it will necessarily be to the detriment of the Company. Therefore, O friend ! devise an effective remedy for these two things and let me know of it quickly, so that I may communicate it to the Sultan. Yes; if you think it better to abandon this arrangement and to act upon the first proposal, which was to give to the Company the [equivalent of] its losses and that it should leave Juby, as you wrote to me formerly, let me know, so that I may inform His Shereefian Majesty.

Finished the 1st of Ramadan, 1307 (21st April, 1890).

(Signed) MOHAMED-EL-MONFADAL-BEN-MOHAMED GRARNEET.

No. 82.

North-West Africa Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 13.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 12, 1890.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West Africa Company to acknowledge the receipt of Sir P. W. Currie's letter of the 5th instant,* and to thank your Lordship for the information contained therein.

It will be evident to your Lordship that the 2 per cent. out of the 10 per cent. to be retained can only be expended by the Company, as the Sultan has no means at his disposal to effect any improvement of the port of Tarfaya, and as the Company is to retain possession and control of its property, any interference of the Sultan or his Agents would make business operations impossible. The remarks of Sir W. K. Green are quite satisfactory to the Directors: "The payments are made as a return for the benevolent action of His Shereefian Majesty, in inducing the people who acknowledge his spiritual supremacy to trade freely with British subjects."

As regards the remarks in Cid Emfadel Gharneet's letter of the 10th March last (20 Rejeb, 1307), we were informed six years ago that the Spaniards had surveyed and abandoned Santa Cruz, as it was impossible to land there, and in lieu of this place they assumed a Protectorate over the coast from Cape Blanco to Cape Bojador, and they settled at Rio de Oro. On the coast-line of 400 miles, or thereabouts, they are doing absolutely nothing to open the country or to promote trade. The Rio de Oro Settlement was offered last year to Sir Joseph C. Lee, provided he would trade under and

* Transmitting copy of No. 69.

acknowledge the Spanish flag, and agree to a Spanish official being the nominal head of the Company.

What the Directors fear for the future, if Sir W. K. Green's views are not carried out, is the constant incursions of Spaniards on this coast under the pretence of trading, but with the real object of disturbing the amicable relations this Company has established with the various tribes, and thus force us to take the Rio de Oro, and acknowledge the Spanish Protectorate.

The Directors humbly submit that your Lordship will direct that the settlement of our affairs must be determined forthwith.

We have news from the coast under date 25th April that a powerful Chief had arrived at the station, with the news that the British Government have in negotiation a British Protectorate over the whole of the country from the Draa to Cape Bojador.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 83.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 120.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, May* 16, 1890.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 75 of the 3rd instant, together with its inclosure, relative to the difficulty that has arisen in regard to certain premises at Dar-al-Baida, claimed by Messrs. Hunter and Co.

I have to request you to inform the Italian Government that Her Majesty's Government concur in their suggestion, that the Representatives of the two Powers at Tangier should endeavour to settle the matter by amicable agreement, on the understanding that if they fail Her Majesty's Government will be free to revive the proposal for mediation.

Instructions to that effect have been sent to Sir W. K. Green.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 84.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 38.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 16, 1890.

WITH reference to my despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome No. 40 of the 24th February last, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Lord Dufferin relative to the difficulty that has arisen in regard to certain premises at Dar-al-Baida claimed by Messrs. Hunter and Co.*

Her Majesty's Government concur in Signor Damiani's suggestion, that the British and Italian Representatives at Tangier should endeavour to arrange the matter, on the understanding that, if they fail, Her Majesty's Government will be free to revive the proposal for mediation.

I have, therefore, to request you to use every endeavour to settle the question at issue by friendly interchange of explanations with your Italian colleague.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 78.

No. 85.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 19.)

(No. 42.)
Tangier, May 10, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that Mr. Vice-Consul Redman reports the arrival at Mazagan from Marseilles, on the 3rd instant, of a further consignment of military munitions, consisting of 1,653 cases cartridges, 278 cases Chassepôt rifles, and 16 cases rifles' effects.

These munitions have all been deposited in the stores of the Mazagan Custom-house.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 86.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 39.)
Foreign Office, May 20, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 34 of the 16th ultimo, reporting the concurrence of your French, German, Italian, and Spanish colleagues in your suggestion that the Sultan of Morocco should be requested to accept unconditionally a Commercial Treaty similar to that proposed by the British, French, and German Plenipotentiaries in 1886.

I have to request you, if you see no objection, to exchange views with your four colleagues above mentioned as to the form of the joint note which should be addressed to the Moorish Government, and in concert with them to prepare a draft for consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 87.

[Nil.]

No. 88.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 43 A.)
Tangier, May 16, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, with reference to the statement of expected interference with the factory at Cape Juby by the partisans of the Moorish Government, contained in the letter to your Lordship of the 24th ultimo, from the North-West African Company (*vide* No. 7 of Morocco Print, section 36), I have thought it advisable to address a note to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, calling upon his Excellency to warn the Sultan that he will not be held exempt from responsibility should the British Company be subjected to fresh losses through the unfriendly proceedings of natives, who consider themselves under the control of the Shereefian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 89.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 44. Confidential.)
Tangier, May 18, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith some extracts from a private letter received by me the day before yesterday from Kaid Maclean, with details concerning the proceedings of the German Mission now visiting the Sultan's Court.

With regard to the report of a demand having been put forward by Count Tattenbach for a territorial cession, I believe it is only a Fez bazaar echo of rumours to the same effect which have been recently renewed in the foreign press. I am sure that had such a demand been put forward by the German Minister the Sultan would not have failed to have informed me of it.

My French colleague is evidently very anxious in the matter, as he has frequently called on me of late to inquire whether I could reassure him on the subject, and on each occasion I did not fail to state to M. Patenôtre that I placed the fullest reliance in Count Tattenbach's repeated declarations to me that Germany aimed at no territorial or other acquisitions in this country. Of course I understood that my German colleague did not, by his declarations, intend to shut himself out from securing all possible advantages for German trade and navigation.

I venture to draw your Lordship's attention to Kaid Maclean's observations concerning the peculiar manner of transacting business with the highest Moorish officials, which necessarily gives a considerable advantage to those who courageously resort to the process described, and therefore to point out that for a short time to come we must be prepared, through the liberality displayed by the German Government in all directions at the Shereefian Court, to hear of decidedly pro-German leanings in this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 89.

Kaid Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.)
Fez, May 12, 1890.

THE Germans arrived here on Sunday. There were not very many people to meet them, as the Sultan had gone out to pray at shrines the same day, and a number

of people and troops went with him. The Italian Colonel went out in full uniform and pushed himself close to the Bashadar (Minister), and a number of people thought he was the German Minister. There are a number of stupid reports in the town, nearly all untrue. Among others it is reported the Germans want the Sultan to give them an old disused port near the Spanish possession of Melilla. The French military doctor has some one in the Sultan's household who tells him everything. He told him all about the Germans' private interview with the Sultan. It is hardly necessary, I suppose, that I should describe to you the presents brought by the German Minister, who is sure to have told you about the electric fountain, the four rifles with smokeless cartridges, the little rifle for the Sultan's son, and the sword for the Sultan, &c. Of all the presents, the Sultan likes the little rifle for his son best, and took a great interest in it. The sword has a lot of Moorish writing on it and is very handsome. The Sultan saw the Minister on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and the officers in uniform looked splendid. It was a good reception, and the Sultan appeared pleased. The presents were in fourteen cases. The Germans hope to leave on the 18th, and are going to Mequinez and then to Rabat. The fountain has been put up in the Sultan's private garden, and it is a great success. The Sultan is delighted with it. He asked the men who put it up how much it cost. They told him 9,000 dollars (1,900*l.*).

I think it would be a good thing for our Government to tip Cid Foudal now and then. I am sure all the other Governments do so. I myself find it is the only way, and wish I had given him the 100 dollars he asked me to lend him. I have given him over 800 dollars this year, 500 dollars in money for the rifle order and the rest in presents. Then I gave 200*l.* to the Commander-in-chief, and 200*l.* to the Head of the Artillery, a piano and a musical box to Cid-el-Hadj Muhammed Torres, a piano to the Hajeb, and other small presents. I am sure if I had not done so I should not have obtained the order. It is the only way in this country, which makes it very hard indeed to do any business, as all these tips eat up the profits. I hear the Germans are trying to obtain orders to build bridges all over the country. The German Minister has been most kind to me and my brother, and we have endeavoured to make ourselves as pleasant and useful as possible to his Excellency and his suite, as you advised us.

The German Minister had this morning a private interview with His Shereefian Majesty, and the Sultan was most kind and affable, the Minister told me, because he wanted nothing.

No. 90.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, May 24, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* suggesting several alternative courses for obtaining a settlement of the claim of the North-West African Company; and I am to state that before replying to Sir W. Green's despatch his Lordship would be glad to be favoured with the observations of your Directors thereon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 91.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 27.)

(No. 45.) *Tangier, May 21, 1890.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, having received from a trustworthy native source, in the manner shown by the accompanying translated extract, a renewal of the report which I had the honour of bringing under your Lordship's notice through my despatches Nos. 129 and 132, Secret, of the 12th and 20th October last, regarding the wish of the Italian Government to obtain possession of the Island of Peregil, in the Straits of Gibraltar, I felt it was due to the friendly intercourse which exists between Signor Cantagalli and myself that I should not hide from him the manner

* No. 81.

in which my informants at the Shereefian Court were attempting to account to me for Signor Gentile's recent visit there.

My Italian colleague thanked me warmly for the confidence which I placed in him, and assured me that there was not the remotest foundation in facts for the reports which had reached me. He had, whenever the question of the possession or fortification of the Island of Peregil had come forward, always most loudly echoed the advice given to me by the Moorish Government, in strict accordance with Signor Crispi's instructions, which were ceaseless in their requirement that there should be no difference between the aims of Great Britain and Italy in Morocco, that is to say, that the present independence and territorial integrity of the Empire should be maintained.

Signor Cantagalli, in the course of conversation, stated to me that last summer, when the matter of Peregil was before us, Count Tattenbach, having applied to Berlin for instructions, was directed to do nothing to prevent the Moorish Government from making use of the means available to it for securing the defence of its shores. In other words, the Sultan was not to be discouraged from carrying out his idea of fortifying the Island of Peregil, though the fortifications would be calculated to provoke the hostility of Spain, for the proposed defences would probably entail considerable orders for Krupp guns, as has been the case for the newly-erected batteries at Rabat and other parts of the Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 91.

Cid Bubeker to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(Extract.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE to inform you, confidentially, that I have received important intelligence from the Shereefian Court. Part of this is the very thing I told you when I came from Tetuan with the Sultan regarding the rock of Taura (Peregil), in the district of Anjera, and regarding the Italians and the French, and what passed between the people of the Government and each of them, and it appeared to you at that time that this was all supposition.

Gentile, the Italian (Interpreter), is at Fez, trying to obtain the desired object besides building in the district of Anjera up to Concosh and up to Taura, piece by piece, to be held in possession (freehold) by Italians, given to them. This is a stratagem for getting possession of Taura. He said that they would protect the Straits from falling into the hands of the English when the shores were well peopled with Italians, and also from the French. In any case, I am informed of what they are working for, and the Portuguese are with them in their design. Vestiges of this must have appeared to you, for the Italians have been granted much land to build on for their subjects. In short, when I come to you to Tangier (D.V.), after the Feast, I will explain it all to you, and you will see it with your own eyes.

No. 92.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, May 27, 1890.*

THE Directors acknowledge with thanks Sir T. V. Lister's letter of the 24th instant and the inclosures contained therein.

The Directors submit that Cid Emfadl Gharneet's letter of the 24th April, taken in connection with the information conveyed in their letter to your Lordship, dated the 24th April, is written with the object of delaying a settlement of their affairs for an indefinite period, and with the hope of causing financial embarrassment to the Company. The delay in the settlement of their affairs is a source of continuous loss, and the amount of the indemnity should be proportionately increased.

With regard to the alternative proposals in Sir W. K. Green's letter of the 4th May, the Directors submit that the only course open to secure an early settlement is to leave their affairs in your Lordship's hands, as they feel it to be necessary that Sir W. K. Green should have full power to bring "this long-pending affair" to an end.

For your Lordship's information, I am directed to give the following extract from a letter, dated the 30th April, received from one of the Directors of the Company in the south of Morocco. He had an interview with several Arab merchants and says:—

"I questioned these Arabs as to their views regarding the trade at Cape Juby. They said that our port was the best and most convenient for the Arabs of the south, and the natives were very anxious it should continue in the Company's hands; the cloth was the best they ever had, far superior to anything sold in Morocco. Some of the trade which should go to Cape Juby goes to Saffi now, and the only reason that Arab merchants do not go in larger numbers to Cape Juby is because they are subjected to much annoyance, and even danger, from agents of the Sultan, and his officers."

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 40.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 28, 1890.

I APPROVE the tenour of the note in which you warned the Sultan of Morocco that he will be held responsible should the North-West African Company be subjected to fresh losses by the action of natives under the control of the Shereefian Government, as reported in your despatch No. 43 A of the 16th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 94.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 41. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 28, 1890.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 44, Confidential, of the 18th instant, on the subject of the proceedings of the German Mission at the Court of the Sultan of Morocco, and the reported demand for a territorial cession by the German Minister at Tangier. I approve of the language which you held on this point in conversation with your French colleague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 95.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 30, 1890.

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports that he has addressed a note to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, calling upon his Excellency to warn the Sultan that he will not be held exempt from responsibility should the North-West African Company be subjected to fresh losses through the unfriendly proceedings of natives, who consider themselves under the control of the Shereefian Government.

His Lordship has expressed to Sir W. K. Green his approval of the tenour of this note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 96.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 1.)

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 1, 1890, *noon.*

RUMOURS have reached me that the Embassy from the Sultan of Morocco, which is now being sent to Rome, is ordered to proceed from that capital to England. Should my information be correct, I earnestly trust that your Lordship will not consent to receive this Mission. I have already caused the Sultan to be informed, confidentially, that the readiness expressed in September last, of Her Majesty's Government to receive an Embassy from His Shereefian Majesty no longer exists in presence of the failure to effect the promised settlement by His Majesty of outstanding British claims.

I am sending your Lordship, by to-day's mail, a full Report on the subject.

No. 97.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 42.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 2, 1890.

I REFERRED to the North-West African Company your despatch No. 41 of the 4th ultimo, in which you suggest two alternative courses for the settlement of their claim against the Sultan of Morocco.

The Directors of the Company have repeatedly urged that the long delay in the settlement of this claim is a source of continual loss to them, and that the amount of the indemnity should be proportionately increased. At the same time, they share the view of Her Majesty's Government that the best way to secure a speedy solution would be that you should be authorized to negotiate a settlement on the lines indicated in your above-mentioned despatch.

In these circumstances, I authorize your adopting whichever of the courses suggested by you may, in your judgment, offer the best prospect of a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 98.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 7.)

(No. 46.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 1, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that a Moorish Embassy is about to proceed to Rome. I am assured that it is simply a Mission of courtesy, and intended to do away with the bad impression produced in Italy through the Embassy of Cid-el-Hadj Mahommed Torres to the Pope (*vide* my despatch No. 19 of the 12th February, 1888).

The Embassy is composed of Hadj-el-Maati-ben-el-Kebir 'Mzamzi, who was also sent last year as Ambassador to France and Spain, of Hadj Abd-el-Mejid Tazzi, Financial Secretary, and of Hussein-ben-Saïd, Secretary, together with a score of retainers. The usual number of horses and bales of carpets and other native manufactures are being conveyed as presents for the King and Queen of Italy.

The Embassy will embark on board the Italian dispatch-boat "Messaggiero," and will probably proceed to Naples. Signor Gentile, the First Interpreter of the Italian Legation here, has been directed to accompany the Embassy as its conductor on behalf of the Italian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 99.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June 7.*)

(No. 47. Confidential.)

Tangier, June 1, 1890.

My Lord,

I LEARN from the same trustworthy source alluded to in my despatch No. 45 of the 21st ultimo, that the Sultan is preparing the dispatch to England of the Embassy about which I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my despatch No. 118 of the 7th October last, and I am warned that His Shereefian Majesty entertains the belief that his Envoy, by direct communication with your Lordship, will be able to overcome whatever objections I may have raised in your Lordship's mind against the asserted Italian plans of peopling the Moorish shores of the Straits of Gibraltar with Italian colonists, who would offer an effectual impediment to those shores being invaded by either the English, Spaniards, or French.

I am not disposed to attach much importance to the warnings of my correspondent, for I believe the projects attributed to the Italians are mostly the issue of his suspicions and imagination, and of certain whispers which have reached him of the Sultan's anxiety to secure the reception by the Queen of a Shereefian Envoy, without having in any way given effect to the many promises made to me last autumn of settling pending British claims, and of taking measures for renewing and bringing to a satisfactory termination the negotiations for the revision of our Commercial Convention.

I, however, have reason to think that Mulaï Hassan, whom I have caused to be informed confidentially that the readiness of Her Majesty to receive last autumn a Moorish Embassy may no longer be existent, is inclined to hold me responsible for not silently acquiescing in his forgetfulness to fulfil his assurances to me, and in his persistence to overlook acts of the most dreadful cruelty and oppression perpetrated against persons under British protection, and that His Majesty may attempt to send an Embassy by, so to say, surprise to England.

A rumour prevails that the Envoy, who is now on the point of starting for Rome (*vide* my despatch No. 46 of this day's date), is to proceed thence to London. If an attempt is made through the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or any other equally influential quarter at Rome, to obtain your Lordship's permission for the reception by Her Majesty of the Maroquine Envoy, I trust your Lordship will meet it with a peremptory refusal, as it would be disastrous for British influence and interests here that success should in the remotest manner attend the Sultan's tricky nature and ways.

His Shereefian Majesty has been so long accustomed to obtain free currency for promises given without the slightest intention of being kept, and of having a veil of decency cast over the acts of enormity of his pro-Consuls and Administrators, and also of being helped out of his political difficulties by the advice of foreign Representatives greedy for His Majesty's goodwill, that I am probably held responsible for the firmness and energy that I may have been obliged to show in my intercourse with him. Mulaï Hassan, if he really contemplates attempting to gain your Lordship's ear without my intervention, is possibly under the impression that Her Majesty's Government, notwithstanding my remonstrances, is well satisfied with all the lapses of Maroquine rule, and with the small regard and attention paid for British mercantile and other interests.

The failure to secure the immediate reception by your Lordship of even a simple Moorish emissary would immensely strengthen my position here, and, I hope, would bring to a term the doubts that may be entertained by the Sultan as to my being the faithful exponent of the views and wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 100.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June 9.*)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.)

Rome, June 9, 1890.

THE Special Embassy from Morocco arrived at Naples on Saturday on board the dispatch-boat "Messaggiero," and will disembark to-day.

No. 101.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 138.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1890.

THE Italian Ambassador at this Court called at the Foreign Office on the 28th ultimo, and stated that the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at Tangier had made a request to the Spanish Government for a revision of the Spanish Commercial Treaty with Morocco.

His Excellency inquired whether Her Majesty's Government intended to allow the Spanish Government to take the initiative in any such negotiation with the Moorish Government, or whether they did not rather consider that such initiative should be taken by Her Majesty's Government in concert with the other Powers.

Count Tornielli added that Italy's interest in this matter was mainly political. It was of importance to her that the *status quo* should be maintained, and that no Power should obtain the preponderance which valuable commercial Concessions granted by Morocco would give to it.

His Excellency inquired further whether Her Majesty's Government had any information as to immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco, or with regard to any measures planned by France for the event of a vacancy of the Moorish Throne.

I have informed Count Tornielli, in reply, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier had suggested, as the only means of averting serious difficulties in the future, that the Sultan of Morocco should be pressed to accept unconditionally a Commercial Treaty drawn up on the lines of that prepared by the Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Germany in 1886, and had proposed that this step should be taken under a common understanding with the Powers interested in Morocco.

Sir W. Kirby Green had, in reply, been authorized to sound confidentially the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Representatives at Tangier on the subject. The opportunity of doing this had been furnished by the news of the steps taken by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Tangier, and Sir W. Kirby Green had reported that he found his colleagues in agreement with himself upon the question.

He had accordingly been instructed to exchange views with them as to the form of a joint note to be addressed to the Moorish Government, and, in concert with his colleagues, to prepare a draft for consideration.

I stated that Her Majesty's Government had received no information as to immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco, nor with regard to any measures planned by France in view of an eventual vacancy of the Moorish Throne.

I added that inquiries would be made of Her Majesty's Agents, and that Her Majesty's Government would be glad to receive confidentially any particulars which might have reached the Italian Government on these two points.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 102.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 47.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1890.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 39 of the 20th ultimo, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, recording a conversation with the Italian Ambassador at this Court on the question raised by the request of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at Tangier for a revision of the Spanish Commercial Treaty with Morocco.*

With regard to the inquiry made by Count Tornielli as to immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco, and as to measures planned by France in view of an eventual vacancy of the Moorish Throne, I have to request you to report to me any information on these two points which you may be able to obtain.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 102.

No. 103.

Foreign Office to Consul-General Playfair.

(No. 1. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, June 9, 1890.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request you to report any information you can obtain respecting immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 104.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, June 11, 1890, *noon.*

COUNT TATTENBACH, the German Minister, who returned here on the 9th instant from his mission to the Sultan of Morocco at Fez, tells me that he has concluded a Commercial Convention with His Majesty. The chief concessions in it are the granting of the exportation, for the next five years, of wheat and barley, at a duty of three-quarters of a Spanish dollar per heaped fanega of wheat, and 8 reals vellon per same measure of barley; 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is to be levied on all imports, which are to be valued on wholesale cash prices.

My German colleague will furnish me with a copy of his Convention. He says it will not be ratified unless the Governments interested in the welfare of this country give their adhesion to it. I consider that the Count deserves credit for the manner in which he has carried out his mission.

No. 105.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 141. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, June 13, 1890.

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* reporting his reasons for believing that the Moorish Envoys now visiting Rome may apply for the Queen's permission to proceed to this country on the termination of their mission to the King of Italy.

Her Majesty's Government concur in the objections pointed out by Sir W. K. Green to the reception by Her Majesty of a Mission from the Sultan whilst important British claims remain unsettled, and I have to request your Excellency to discourage any such proposal if it is mentioned to you.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 106.

Consul Hartwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 10.)

Naples, June 12, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Moorish Ambassadors arrived at Naples on the 10th instant in the Italian aviso "Messaggiero," bearers of a gift of twelve Arab horses from His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mulaï Hassan to His Majesty the King of Italy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. B. HARTWELL.

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* No. 99.

No. 107.

Consul-General Sir L. Playfair to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 4 A.)

Algiers, June 13, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 1 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that the rumoured immigration of Algerine subjects from Tlemcen into Morocco may probably be explained by the fact that the Government of Algiers has forbidden the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and that the Arabs have gone in considerable numbers to Morocco to evade the order by embarking from Moorish territory.

I shall make further inquiries on the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. PLAYFAIR.

No. 108.

Consul Hartwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 17.)

(No. 12.)

Naples, June 13, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Moorish Ambassadors left Naples for Rome this morning.

The Ambassadors will visit the principal cities of Italy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. B. HARTWELL.

No. 109.

Question asked in the House of Commons, June 17, 1890.

Mr. Wootton Isaacson,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he will cause our Minister in Morocco, Sir W. Kirby Green, to make representations to the Sultan in order to alleviate the alleged ill-treatment of the prisoners confined in the prisons at Tangier and Tetuan.

Answer.

The attention of Her Majesty's Minister has been already called to the subject, and he has authority to make representations respecting the state of the prisons to the Moorish Government whenever he sees any prospect of doing so with success. I regret to say that, according to his latest Report on the question, he had found that diplomatic representations were ineffectual to abate the evils complained of.

No. 110.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 48.)

Tangier, June 11, 1890.

My Lord,

COUNT TATTENBACH, my German colleague, who returned the day before yesterday from his visit to the Shereefian Court, called on me this morning to give me, as he expressed it, "a full and particular account of his doings with the Sultan." He said that he had stayed at Fez longer than he had at first intended, as he had suddenly determined to carry through with Mulaï Hassan a Commercial Convention of simple form and modest scope. He had thus been able to sign a Treaty, of which he would send me a Memorandum later in the day. He had furthermore been able to induce the Sultan to agree to permit the exportation of wheat and barley for a term of five years, at a duty for wheat of 15 reals vellon (about 3*s.*) per heaped fanega (about 1 cwt.), and for barley 8 reals vellon (about 1*s.* 8*d.*) per heaped fanega.

The inclosed copy of the Memorandum furnished me by Count Tattenbach, in accordance with his promise, does not show the Concession obtained concerning the

exportation of grain, but my colleague told me that he had secured it separately, under Cid Emfadel Gharneet's writing.

I congratulated the German Minister most warmly on his success in causing the Sultan to recede from a position which, His Majesty had long obstinately maintained, was forced upon him by the will of his people; for, admitting that the duties placed on the exportation of wheat and barley are practically prohibitory, the Sultan nevertheless has not based his Concession on that ground, and, once having accepted the principle that cereals may be exported, it will be possible to negotiate hereafter with insistance a reduction of the duties.

Count Tattenbach expressed to me the conviction that, had I been with him at Fez, we should have been able, by combined action, to secure from the Sultan the acceptance of the Convention which had been prepared by our predecessors, Sir John Drummond Hay and Herr Testa and the French Minister in 1886; but I here would venture to draw your Lordship's attention to the language held to me by the Count on the eve of his departure for the Shereefian Court, as reported in my despatch No. 34 of the 16th April last, when he explained to me the reason which would cause him to abstain from pressing directly upon the Sultan's attention the question of the Commercial Convention. Had my colleague then given me to understand that he was prepared to push the matter home, I need hardly say I should not have hesitated for a moment to proceed to the Shereefian Court at the same time as the Count. I have, however, no doubt whatever that the German Representative availed himself of his knowledge of my proceedings for bringing about the unconditional acceptance by the Sultan of the draft Convention to urge His Majesty into making his present Concessions.

I do not wish by this to detract from the value of the advantage attained by my colleague, especially as I understand from him that he purposes recommending the German Government not to ratify the Convention until your Lordship has had an opportunity of examining and approving of it. Another apparent Concession secured by the present Convention is the permission for the coasting trade in grain to be carried on under payment of the export duty from port to port. Hitherto the Shereefian Government has frequently been induced by the foreign Representatives, when prices of grain ranged high in one part of the Empire, to grant temporary permission for the coasting trade to be carried on practically free of duty. It is to be trusted that the Count has not been led by Moorish astuteness to shut the door against a privilege which had hitherto prevented the inhabitants of certain portions of this Empire from suffering from scarcity of breadstuffs when plenty existed in other parts of it.

Until I am in possession of the text of the new Tariff I cannot, of course, pronounce an opinion upon the exact value of all the Concessions made by the Sultan. I understand that His Majesty has excluded from it all articles of consumption, such as butter, honey, &c. The reductions obtained in the duties for wheat and barley over those stipulated in our Convention of 1856 are exceedingly small, and, I understand, in any case, will shut out Germany where protective duties on cereals exist from participation in the corn trade from Morocco. Therefore, your Lordship will observe that the object of the Sultan in accepting Count Tattenbach's proposals may have principally been to check the measures that I have recently been recommending to my colleagues. It will consequently rest with your Lordship to decide, especially if the Government at Berlin accepts your Lordship's guidance in the matter of the ratification, whether, after all, the time has not fully arrived for the Sultan to receive the intimation, that he must no longer refuse to accept the Convention drafted with so much care and attention in 1886, otherwise British trade with this country may have entered upon a new term of comparative stagnation.

I feel it is due to Count Tattenbach to repeat that his success in obtaining the admission from the Sultan that it is within His Majesty's power to grant trade facilities is not to be underrated, for it could be made the first step towards concluding definitively a matter the solution of which has been anxiously and impatiently looked for by most commercial centres these many years.

I think that it may be possible, under your Lordship's instructions, whether the German Representative joins me or not in the matter, to follow up the course I have recently been pursuing for exacting the unconditional acceptance of the draft Commercial Convention.

I must not omit to mention, in conclusion, that Count Tattenbach assured me, in the most formal manner, that no advantages or Concessions had been accorded by him on behalf of the German Government to the Sultan in return for those granted by His

Majesty, and that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for the absurd newspaper rumours of Morocco having become a German Protectorate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 110.

Count Tattenbach's Memorandum of Commercial Convention signed by him at Fez.

ARTICLE I.

POUR développer le commerce, les Parties Contractantes se garantissent le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Les marchands Allemands importeront dans les États de Sa Majesté Chérifienne tous les produits et marchandises de toute espèce sans que les navires qui les ont transportés puissent faire une différence. Exception est faite du tabac, toute plante à fumer, comme par exemple opium, poudre salpètre, soufre, plomb, munition de guerre, et armes de toute espèce.

Le droit d'importation ne s'élevera pas au-dessus de 10 pour cent de la valeur. Le calcul des 10 pour cent se fera d'après la valeur que les marchandises ont dans le port d'importation, prix d'en gros et argent comptant.

Les marchandises importées par des Allemands ne pourront pas être prohibées dans l'intérieur, ni être taxées d'autres taxes que celles payées par sujets Marocains ou sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les marchandises pourront aussi être transportées librement d'un port Marocain dans tout autre port Marocain.

ARTICLE III.

Sa Majesté Chérifienne permettra d'exporter de ses États les marchandises et produits énumérées dans le Tarif ci-dessous.

[*Tarif.*]

ARTICLE IV.

Ces marchandises d'origine Marocaine pourront être exporteés dans tout pays et dans tous navires.

Les sujets Allemands pourront acheter ces marchandises et produits sur tout marché dans les États Cherifiens sans aucune entrave. Dans le cas où des sujets Allemands transporteront des grains d'un port Marocain dans un autre port Marocain, ils payeront le droit d'exportation désigné dans le Tarif.

ARTICLE V.

Les dispositions de la Convention de Madrid ne seront pas altérées par la présente Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

La présente Convention durera cinq années (textuellement comme dans l'ancien projet).

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification (textuellement comme dans l'ancien projet).

No. 111.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June .)

E

(No. 49. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, June* 13, 1890.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my despatch No. 48 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that neither my Spanish nor my French colleagues can be divested of the belief that Count Tattenbach, whilst at the Shereefian Court, made a strenuous effort to obtain from the Sultan a territorial cession to Germany on the Moorish coast in the vicinity of the Algerine frontier.

The same belief has been expressed to me by a trustworthy native correspondent in touch with the Sultan's surroundings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 112.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Count Tornielli.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, June* 21, 1890.

WITH reference to the information asked for by your Excellency on the 28th ultimo in regard to the immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco, I have the honour to acquaint you that a despatch has been received upon the subject from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers.

Sir L. Playfair states that he will make inquiries into the matter, but he suggests, as an explanation of the movement, the fact that the Government of Algiers has forbidden the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and that the Arabs have gone in considerable numbers to Morocco to evade the order by embarking from Moorish territory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 113.

Consul-General Sir L. Playfair to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord, *Algiers, June* 19, 1890.

REFERRING to my despatch No. 4 dated the 13th June, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have made every possible inquiry, and can hear of no such emigration as that alluded to by your Lordship. My supposition is evidently correct, and the matter has no political significance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. LAMBERT PLAYFAIR.

No. 114.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, June* 24, 1890.

IN agreement with instructions we have received from time to time from the Foreign Office, we have now the honour to inform your Lordship that we have received information from our station at Cape Juby that several members of the family of Bairook have been seized and imprisoned by Dahman, the Sultan's Governor at Wadnoon. We inclose a translation of an appeal received from the Bairook family, with a request that it should be laid before Her Majesty's Government.

We are also informed, under date the 9th instant, that while a party from our station were surveying some portion of the country around Cape Juby, they were fired upon by Arabs who are under the influence of Dahman. This action on the part of Dahman clearly indicates that the Sultan is still pursuing the policy of deception

and intrigue which has characterized his proceedings for many years, and we trust that your Lordship will demand from the Sultan satisfaction for these outrages.

We are glad to find from Sir T. H. Sanderson's letter of the 30th May that your Lordship has warned the Sultan that he will be held responsible for any fresh losses which the Company may sustain from His Shereefian Majesty's interference, and they humbly submit that the indulgence hitherto accorded to him by Her Majesty's Government is being abused, and that the time has arrived when the claims of the Company should receive immediate settlement.

The Company received at the station during the month of March and the early part of April 265,000 lbs. weight of wool, besides other products, the whole of which was paid for by English cloth. During the month of May only 9,200 lbs. weight of wool were received, clearly indicating that the caravans had been stopped by the emissaries of the Sultan, as was reported would be the case in our letter to your Lordship of the 24th April.

The Directors feel that they need not further comment upon these facts, and now leave the matter in your Lordship's hands.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 114.

Appeal from the Bairook Family.

(Translation from Arabic.)

Praise be to God alone, &c.

TO him who is ours, and we are his friend and lover, and protector in God, Mr. Mackenzie.* We ask about your safety, and about all who are connected with you, as you ask about us. We are very well, thank God. Then we inform you that we were going to you on account of the friendship and oath which was between us from the days of our father Sheikh Mohammed-ben-Bairook, who charged us to your care and protection. And now you do not know that we have quarrelled with the Kaid Dahman and the Moorish Government all for your sake and the Treaty which is between us. As we were going to see you, with our cousin Sheikh Ahmed Woold Habeeb-ben-Bairook, Kaid Dahman met us on the way with his soldiers and arrested Ahmed, and imprisoned him because he is your friend, and he is one of us and like our father. We therefore ask you, if there is between us that love and covenant, to speak to the Sultan concerning Ahmed Woold Habeeb-ben-Bairook, that he may be set free immediately. We also inform you that Dahman has unjustly enforced and confiscated our spring of water, with other property, and we are under the protection of the Company, so we like you not to hesitate in helping us, and also assisting our brother Bashire, putting him under your care day and night, and have him kept in big strong house, and do not trust the Mahommedans. We hope that you will soon help us at the Sultan's Court, as our trust is in you, and take courage, and we are at your side. From your friends, sons of Sheikh Mohammed Ali and his brother Abdullah, and all their brethren, young and old, males and females.

No. 115.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Count Tornielli.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, June* 26, 1890.

WITH reference to my communication of the 21st instant, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that a further despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers, in which he reports that, having made every possible inquiry, he cannot learn of any immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco.

Sir L. Playfair has no doubt that the explanation already given by him, and

* The Mr. Mackenzie referred to in the above is one of the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) now visiting at Cape Juby.

communicated to your Excellency in my letter of the 21st instant, is correct, and that the matter has no political significance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 116.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 110.) *Rome, June* 25, 1890.

My Lord,

THE Moorish Embassy, to which allusion was made in Sir W. Kirby Green's despatch to your Lordship No. 47, Confidential, of the 1st instant, have now been over a fortnight in Italy, and after a banquet in their honour, to be given on the 24th instant by Signor Crispi, are to proceed to Florence, Venice, and from thence to Leghorn or Genoa, from whence they are to embark on their homeward journey.

Hagi El-Maati Ben El-Kebir Ben El-Madani El-Mazamizi and his suite have been received with exceptional pomp, both at Naples, where they remained for a few days after landing, and at Rome, where a guard of honour was mounted at the station on their arrival, and one of the principal employés at the Foreign Office was attached to them to facilitate their being able to visit the numerous sights of the capital, with which, after their formal reception by His Majesty and the banquet which ensued, they have employed the time of their stay in Rome.

I am confidently assured that the Embassy has been a mere complimentary one, bearing valuable presents to the Head of the State, and that, apart from one or two short interviews, Signor Crispi has had no communication with them, and that no political topic was broached on either side. The exceptional honours which have been paid them may be considered as rather of a theatrical nature, calculated to impress on the Moorish Ambassador a sense of the great position of Italy as a Mediterranean Power, and to be quite devoid of any further significance.

Beyond sending his card in an envelope to the various Ambassadors now present in Rome, his Moorish Excellency has had no intercourse with the members of the foreign Corps Diplomatique in this capital.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 117.

E *Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 50.) *Tangier, June* 25, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 39 of the 20th ultimo, I lost no time in calling upon my French, Italian, and Spanish colleagues, and submitting to them the question of the manner in which the Moorish Government should be addressed by us in order to bring about its unconditional acceptance of the Commercial Treaty proposed in 1886 by the British, French, and German Plenipotentiaries.

All my colleagues replied that they felt it would be quite impossible for them to take so serious a step as was suggested by me except under explicit instructions from their respective Governments, for they could not overlook the fact that an understanding should be first come to between the Governments as to the manner of enforcing their view of the matter should the Sultan be indisposed to accept it.

M. Patenôtre furthermore stated that he preferred abstaining from all action until the return of Count Tattenbach from the Shereefian Court, as he was most strictly instructed to keep as much as practicable in unison with the German Representative in all Maroquine questions. But all my colleagues promised me to submit my suggestions to their superiors and call for instructions, and Señor Figuera, the Spanish Envoy, has since informed me that the Marquis Vega de Armijo has directed him to state to me that his Excellency, whilst quite admitting the need of action in the direction of obtaining a revision of the existing Commercial Conventions with Morocco, considers that the question of the manner of securing such a revision is not

one which can be raised by the foreign Representatives at Tangier, but should be mooted direct between the interested Cabinets.

On Count Tattenbach's return from Fez I mentioned to him M. Patenôtre's desire to keep himself in accord with German action in Morocco, and at once understood from him that, in view of the recent conclusion of the German Commercial Convention, he would no longer feel justified in joining in any step calculated to exact from the Sultan what His Majesty had partially willingly conceded.

I think, therefore, that an impartial and careful study of the results likely to ensue from the provisions of the new German Convention should be made before further action is taken for obtaining larger concessions from the Sultan. However, I cannot divest myself of the conviction that your Lordship's favourable consideration of my proposals for exacting from Mulaï Hassan the revision of the Convention of 1856 has largely contributed towards inducing the Sultan to bring into existence an instrument more calculated to impede than to assist the commercial development of this country. Should this impression be confirmed, perhaps your Lordship will deem it expedient to direct me to take such steps with the Moorish Government as may induce it to grant the more certain and liberal advantages of the draft Convention of 1886.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 118.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 50.) *Foreign Office, July* 1, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 42 of the 2nd ultimo, I transmit, for such action as you may consider advisable, the accompanying copy of a letter from the North-West African Company, complaining of fresh interference with their trading operations by the officers of the Sultan of Morocco.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 119.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, July 1, 1890.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, complaining of fresh interference with the trading operations of your Company by the officers of the Sultan of Morocco, and I am to state that a copy of it has been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am to add, for the information of your Directors, that, on receipt of your letter of the 27th May last, Sir W. K. Green was directed to take the course which, in his judgment, offered the best prospect of a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the North-West African Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 120.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 3.)

(No. 51.) *Tangier, June* 27, 1890.

My Lord,

IN order to afford your Lordship a fair insight into the state of disorganization and depravity into which the Shereefian family of Wazan has fallen, I venture to transmit herewith a copy of a private letter received by me from M. Walter B. Harris, a young English friend, who has been residing for some time past with the eldest son of the Shereef, at present absent in Italy, in search of medical advice.

* No. 114.

Mulaï Tsami is the third son of the Shereef. He has recently returned from Algeria, having been dismissed from the French army owing to bad conduct.

The toleration extended by the natives towards the drunken outbreak of Mulaï Tsami, shows the immense power exercised over their minds by the spiritual attributes of the Shereefian family of Wazan, and which condone, in the estimation of the most fervent and fanatical Mussulmans that can well be met with, acts most abhorrent to the Mahommedan faith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 120.

Mr. W. B. Harris to Sir W. K. Green.

Wazan, June 21, 1890.

Dear Sir William,

I DARESAY a report has already reached Tangier of the awful events that have been passing here.

I arrived on Thursday to find the town in a state of terror. At sunset the evening before Mulaï Tsami was drunk and was sitting at his window when an old man, the keeper of the Hummum, passed by. Mulaï Tsami called to him to salute in the French style. This the poor old man would not do. When he failed, Mula Tsami shot him dead with a shot-gun. Mad at the sight of blood, he began firing at any one who passed, and wounded and killed several people. Then with two of his men, all with guns, he went to the Loko—still full of people—and shot right and left with his gun and his revolver. The two men shot, too. Finally he went home. Several of the men shot are mountaineers, and were armed, but they allowed him to kill them rather than shoot a son of the Shereef.

A guard is now stationed at all the gates, which are shut, and twenty or thirty men surround Mulaï Tsami's house. He cannot be touched, as the house belongs to Sidi Hadj Absalam, but the guards have orders to shoot him if he comes out, and no one is allowed to go to him.

One of the men who were with him was caught and flogged yesterday, and is now in chains. He is not expected to live; in fact, he is only just alive after his flogging Berens will remember him—the boy who shoots so well with a Moorish gun. The other is "zouging"* at a saint's tomb.

At present there are four people dead and about twelve wounded, some of whom are not expected to live. One poor fellow, a slave, died to-day. I was with him last night. He was shot in the stomach with a bullet, and suffered most awfully. A boy who was with him (Berens knows him) will not live through the night probably. The bullet entered his chest and came out of his neck.

The Shereefs await letters from their father before they can touch Mulaï Tsami.

Several of the men were mountaineers, and everyone fears an attack on the town by their tribes. No one goes out in the street without guns and pistols, and the whole place is up in arms. I had a guard of twenty men outside my room last night, besides being put up in Mulaï Larbi's house. There were about 100 men in the garden.

Four times he fired at Mulaï Ali, Mulaï Muhamed's son, but luckily he escaped free.

Mulaï Tsami is quite sane now, and I had a long letter from him to-day, but the others won't let me go and see him and try and get his weapons away.

The whole town is in a state of mourning and tears, the women crying, and everything is most depressing.

Sunday.—Another poor fellow died in the night, and this morning Mulaï Tsami has been firing again from his window in the street. He says he will never be caught alive, and that he will kill as many people as he can before he is himself killed. To-day he missed both the men he shot at, thank goodness! but the bullet passed through one man's "gelab." I find the bandages and medicines I have few, though they are very useful, and am constantly going from one wounded man to another. Some of the shot wounds are terrible—flesh literally torn away in great lumps.

Mulaï Larbi and Mulaï Muhamed are both of them quite ill with all this trouble,

* In sanctuary.

and don't know what to do, as they cannot touch their brother without the father's orders.

Tuesday, June 24th.—Several more dead; altogether seven or eight. Mulaï Tsami quite sane again, and very pleasant. The brothers send me every day to play draughts with him to keep him out of mischief. For the present I remain here.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) W. B. HARRIS.

No. 121.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 5.)

(No. 52.)

Tangier, June 27, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Mr. Vice-Consul Redman announces that 400 casks of gunpowder have been landed and stored at Mazagan from the German steamer "Ella Woermann."

I further learn from a trustworthy native source that Count Tattenbach, whilst at Fez, obtained for a German commercial house an order from the Sultan for 176,000 dollars' (35,000*l.*) worth of cartridges.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 122.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 53. Confidential.)

Tangier, July 3, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 47 of the 9th ultimo, with regard to the inquiry made by Count Tornielli as to the immigration of Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco, and to state that I am informed that this immigration is not believed to have been encouraged by the French authorities for political purposes.

I learn from native sources that about 600 Algerine families have arrived at Fez, stating publicly that they have done so in order to withdraw themselves from French contact, as they had failed to obtain redress from the military authorities for the enticing away by the French soldiery of some of their women.

Though these Algerines are escaping from the inevitable results of close intercourse with a foreign male element, still, I am sure they will carefully claim all the rights and privileges which accrue to them from being French subjects. They will in no case willingly submit to the uncertainties of Moorish rule, and are, therefore, not likely to be looked on with favour by the Shereefian officials.

I believe the French Government has no need to seek for adherents in this country in view of an eventual vacancy of the Moorish Throne. It must be fully aware of the state of disorganization into which the country is likely to be immediately thrown on the demise of Mulaï Hassan. There is no one at the Shereefian Court of sufficient weight, as heretofore, to secure the prompt choice of a successor to the Sultan. In the interregnum, disorders are certain to arise, which will probably afford both France and Spain all the opportunities they may be looking for to intervene in Morocco. The native populations are so worn out, disheartened, and harassed by boundless exactions and unprecedented misrule, that they will gladly welcome a change of masters, come whence it may.

I have every reason to believe that the state of things above described is so well known to the French Government, and to all others properly informed on this country, that when the crisis, through the Sultan's death, arises, none will be found unprepared. Your Lordship is aware, through my Report No. 73, Most Secret and Confidential, of the 14th November, 1886, that I am of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should be careful to prevent the passing of Tangier and other portions of the Moorish shores of the Straits of Gibraltar into foreign hands; whilst I feel convinced that it will be difficult to oppose measures undertaken with the object of protecting lives and restoring order in this Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 123.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 54.)

Tangier, July 5, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Captain Allan Maclean writes to me under date, Camp, near Mequinez, the 29th June, as follows :—

"Sultan is very unwell, that's the reason I write specially; a general debility attack, the doctor tells me. . . . . ."

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 124.

Consul R. Drummond Hay to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 48. Confidential.)

Tunis, July 2, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival in Tunis, on the 26th ultimo, from Italy, of Sid-el-Hadj Abdesalam, Shereef of Wazan, on his way back to Morocco viâ Algiers. He was met at the railway station by large numbers of the Mussulman population, who conducted him with much pomp to the Morocco sanctuary of Mulaï Tayeb.

Being personally acquainted with the Shereef, I paid him a visit on his arrival. He appeared to be in a deplorable state of health, and was attended by his English wife, who, although lately separated, had returned to nurse him during his illness.

I have good reasons for believing that the Shereefa is doing all in her power to secure the succession, in case of the Shereef's death, for her eldest son, Mulaï Ali, in preference to the sons by former Mahommedan wives.

Mulaï Ali and his younger brother are being educated in Algiers, at French Government expense, and there appears to be no doubt that the Shereefa will be powerfully supported in her designs.

I inclose an article, extracted from "La Dépêche Tunisienne" newspaper of the 29th ultimo, respecting the Shereef of Wazan, which refers to his great political importance throughout North Africa as a friend and protégé of France.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure in No. 124.

Extract from "La Dépêche Tunisienne" of June 29, 1890.

LE GRAND MARABOUT.—Nous venons de recueillir sur le Marabout que Tunis Musulman fêtait il y a quelques jours, de nouveaux renseignements puisés pour la plupart dans un ouvrage fort consciencieux et fort intéressant de M. Louis Rinn : "Marabouts et Khouan ;" étude sur l'Islam en Algérie.

Si Abd-es-Sellem-ben-et-Hadj-el-Arbi, plus connu sous le nom de Chérif d'Ouazzan, est le Chef spirituel et Grand Maître de cette confrérie politique et religieuse des Taïbya si influente au Maroc que le Sultan lui-même ne peut compter sans elle et dont les chefs descendent de Mohammed.

Si Abd-es-Sellem est un grand admirateur de la civilisation Européenne et un sincère ami de la France. Bien que marié à une Anglaise, ancienne institutrice dans la famille d'un diplomate, il a toujours eu pour la France une préférence bien marquée.

En 1876 il sollicitait le titre de citoyen Français, faveur qui, pour des raisons trop longues à expliquer, ne put lui être accordée. Mais ce refus, dont il put apprécier le bien fondé, ne modifia en rien sa ligne de conduite, qui resta toujours sympathique à nos intérêts.

Un de ses fils fait actuellement ses études au Lycée d'Alger. Le 16 Janvier, 1884, il a obtenu le titre de protégé Français.

Le fait de conférer ce titre au Chérif d'Ouazzan a été un acte d'une haute importance politique, car nous ne devons pas perdre de vue le mal énorme que pourraient nous faire les Taïbya, en Algérie, au Sénégal, et au Maroc, s'ils étaient

dirigés par une personne hostile ou gagnés par une Puissance Européenne rivale ou ennemie de la France.

Toutefois, la solidarité étroite qui unit tous les Musulmans, et le discrédit inévitable qui frappe ceux d'entre eux qui se rallient ouvertement aux idées Européennes, empêcheront certainement le Chérif d'Ouazzan de nous rendre des services aussi effectifs qu'il le voudrait : mais son attitude franchement sympathique, facilitera toujours nos combinaisons diplomatiques, politiques, et militaires.

En effet, depuis que cette protection couvre en droit et en fait le Chérif d'Ouazzan, l'influence de la France s'accroît toujours chez les populations Marocaines.

No. 125.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 14.)

(No. 56.)

Tangier, July 6, 1890.

My Lord,

EVER since the return of Count Tattenbach from the Shereefian Court at Fez, persistent reports have prevailed that he had obtained for Germany from the Sultan, not only territorial cessions variously placed on the Mauro-Algerine frontier, near Ouchda or Ajeroud, or on the Straits of Gibraltar at Cancoush, or Bensus Bay, but that, further, under the Count's advice, the Sultan had determined upon building strong batteries, to be mounted with the heaviest Krupp guns on the Old Mole Head of Tangier, at Cape Malabat, the eastern horn of Tangier Bay, at Cancoush, and on Peregil Island.

These reports, coupled with the Fez rumour retailed by Kaid Maclean in the letter of which I have the honour to herewith furnish an extract, induced me to bring the asserted cessions and armaments under my German colleague's notice yesterday, during an afternoon call which he was paying me.

Count Tattenbach expressed himself with considerable warmth at my listening for a single moment to rumours which he assured me were utterly groundless, and which could only arise among a people devoid of all conception of outside political conditions.

I told the Count I could not deprive myself of the advantage of learning all that was being said around me, especially when I could, as in the present case, at once find out that I had been perfectly justified in attaching no credence to the rumours on being questioned about them by some of my colleagues.

The energetic denials of Count Tattenbach, however, did not appear to me to include the matter of the fortifications to be established at Tangier, and on the shores of the Straits of Gibraltar. It is probable that the Count has not discouraged the Sultan's belief that he can strengthen himself by the lavish acquisition of German arms and Krupp guns, which can really only serve as call-birds for attack at the hands of whomever the Sultan may be tempted by their possession to treat with insufficient respect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Kaid Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.)

Fez, June 30, 1890.

I AM told that Count Tattenbach was in possession of a letter from the Sultan, dated four years and three months ago, promising to give the Germans some land on the Sebu River. This he demanded to be confirmed by the land being given. The Sultan has put him off for four months, telling the Count if the land had been on the coast he would have granted it at once, but he finds great difficulty in doing so as it is in the interior. The name of the place is something like Menella. You will know how much to believe of this.

No. 126.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Count Tornielli.

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, July 15, 1890.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports that the immigration of

Algerines from Tlemcen into Morocco was not encouraged by the French authorities for political purposes. It appears that about 600 Algerine families have arrived at Fez, stating publicly that they have done so in order to withdraw themselves from French contact, as they had failed to obtain redress from the military authorities for the enticing away by the French soldiery of some of their women.

Sir W. Green believes that these Algerines will claim all the rights and privileges which accrue to them from being French citizens, and will not willingly submit to the uncertainties of Moorish rule. They are therefore not likely to be looked on with favour by the Shereefian officials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 127.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 16.)

(No. 119.) *Rome, July* 8, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 138 of the 9th ultimo respecting the affairs of Morocco, I have the honour to report that the Italian Government seem to have certain information that the French are preparing to advocate the claims of the Shereef of Hayzan* to the Moorish Throne on the death of the present occupant than whom he is far nearer in succession to Mahomet.

The Italians, however, are anxious that the Throne should devolve on the son of the reigning Shereef, who is now a boy of about 12.

With regard to the immigration of Algerines into Moorish territory, it appears that the French have prohibited their subjects from performing the pilgrimage to Mecca.

In consequence of this measure they are passing over to Morocco in large numbers in order to reach Mecca by that route, as they are precluded from embarking at their own ports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 128.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 16.)

(No. 123.) *Rome, July* 9, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 110 of the 5th June, I have the honour to report that the Special Embassy from His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco left Rome on the afternoon of the 7th instant for Leghorn, and was attended at the railway station by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and various other high functionaries.

I am informed that his Excellency Cid Hadji-el-Maati will spend some little time touring in the north of Italy, and will finally embark at Spezia, whence he will proceed direct to Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 129.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 57.) *Tangier, July* 18, 1890.

My Lord,

AS considerable importance has been attached both here and in the foreign press to the Sultan's expeditions against the Berber tribe of Zimour, which inhabits the country between Fez and Rabat, I venture to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter received by me this morning from Captain Allan Maclean, announcing the complete success of the Sultan's operations against the Zimours.

* *Qy.* Wazan.

I have troubled your Lordship with the whole of Captain Maclean's letter, as his remarks on other than military matters at the Shereefian Court are somewhat interesting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 129.

Captain A. Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

Head-quarters' Camp, Diut Roumi, B'lud Zimur, July 12, 1890.

Dear Sir William,

I AM sending off my fastest courier in order to let you have the very first news of the result of our Zimur campaign, the dangerous part of which is virtually at an end. They have given in, *i.e.*, paid up, and sought sanctuary at the Emperor's guns. First let me ask you to forgive my writing hurriedly, I have had a very hard day and am anxious to get this man off.

Three columns operated from different directions. The main one with His Shereefian Majesty is very strong and entered the Zimur country from Mequinez, *i.e.*, from the east; the second column under Emperor's brother, Mulaï Mohamed, came from Rabat, *i.e.*, west; and the third column consisting of tribes of Beni-Hassen, Sherada, and those of the north of the country, worked from the north under the Kaid of Cidi Kassem. On the south frontier are friendly Kabylas, with the exception of Zian, which last, I believe, has been squared.

Mulai Mohamed and Kaid of Cidi Kassem worked very slowly trying to collect duties, and an advance party under Basha of Mequinez performed the same services for our column.

The Emperor penetrated the mountains much to Zimurs' surprise (no Sultan had ever done so previously), and on his doing so the Zimurs made a virtue of necessity and made their submission. The Basha of Mequinez pledged the faith of the Emperor that no harm should come to any of them and not a stick of their property lifted, if they came in and brought "mona" (provisions) and paid up. He exchanged salaams with them as a token that the engagement would be kept, and so it has been. To-day we made a wheel to the west, and passing over a succession of mountains made a forced march to this spot, having in front of us only flat country, and being on the same road that Mulaï Abderahman, the ancient conquering Sultan, passed by (but he did not penetrate the mountains).

It was a case of who should prove the most discreet—the Zimurs or the Sultan. The Zimurs bear the palm for discretion; but it was one of the earnest things I have known of, as I never could have imagined how dreaded those mountains have been, until I actually observed with what pleasure and relief they have been left to the raer. The Sultan this morning came into camp, bowing and smiling, looking well and delighted, and not half so weary as I was feeling myself.

Yesterday at this time we still thought it would be war. I am very glad it is not; but I think the Zimurs are great fools not to know their strength. I fancy, between you and me, the indemnity imposed on them was not a very severe one, but they brought splendid "monas." Every bit of this country is ploughed, with good crops growing. We found all the villages, or nearly all, deserted, but they were only evacuated an hour or two previous to our passing them, as fires were still burning. That is about all there is to say about the present stage of the expedition; of course, there are a lot of details, but there is no time to write them now, even if they were interesting, which they are not.

We are now, as far as I can judge, about fifteen hours due east of Rabat, *i.e.*, about five Emperor's marches, if he does not turn off anywhere. You know how impossible it is to predict with any certainty events pertaining to His Shereefian Majesty's movements. To-morrow, for example, we are not marching, but my impression is we shall arrive in Rabat in about twelve or fourteen days. Yet if His Shereefian Majesty took it into his head there is nothing to prevent our arriving in six. No more at present unless there is anything further from Court, which I am just going up to for to-morrow's orders.

I have a good deal of odds and ends of news for you, but I hope there will be any number of couriers going to Rabat, now the road is open, of which I will take every advantage to let you have the latest intelligence from camp. I have arranged with this courier to get to Rabat in one day, and when you write, please ask the Consul there to

forward letters. If you tell him they are important or otherwise he can use his discretion about employing special couriers.

I am corrected in regard to my estimate of the distance between here and Rabat. They say, by a man who knows the country, he could get there in six hours, but the natives on the road are badly disposed towards strangers. Going a fairly safe way it is about thirteen hours.

I will try to explain to you how Count Tattenbach appears to have worked the oracle and gained a certain amount of success. I will tell you what I know for facts, so that you can make your own deduction in regard to matters I am more or less ignorant of. It was the golden key in the hands of Mansour (Interpreter of the German Legation). The guard at the gate of his house was paid 5 dollars per head, the officer in charge of it 20 dollars and a silver watch, besides which they received lots of sugar, bread, meat, butter, &c.

The Ameer who had the direction supplying of the establishment with "mona" received 100 dollars, and the men who brought presents from Emperor and the women who cleaned out the house before his (the Count's) arrival, all received equally substantial gifts. This kind of thing caused him to be spoken of as a good fellow, and it is rumoured the golden key opened more doors than those I mention. Then he could work on the foundation of the tremendous reputation Bismarck has even here. He is called "El Uzeer tal Duniah" (The Governor of the World), and it is not realized that he is no longer in office. The Moors are under the impression that the Germans can protect them from the rest of the nations.

I hear, but on very questionable authority, that the Italians are trying to get another officer appointed here to drill the troops, "the same as the English do." These kind of rumours have always to be discounted by the knowledge that those who spread them and repeat them to one dearly love to observe the effect such news may have on an individual whose interests may be affected.

The big folks all seem well disposed towards us for the moment, whether this be because the shadow of your possible visit is upon them I do not know.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 130.

Mr. Barrington to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 89.)
My Lord, *Madrid, July* 22, 1890.

AN account having appeared in some of the newspapers this morning of a conflict between some Moors and the Spanish troops at Melilla, I asked the Duke of Tetuan whether he was in possession of any confirmatory intelligence, and whether the telegram from the Governor of the Spanish station in question had been correctly reproduced.

His Excellency said that some of the private reports published might be exaggerated in tendency, but that a conflict had taken place; and he was good enough to send for, and read to me, the official telegram which had been received by the Minister of War, and which I found tallied with the version of it given by the press. It is to the following effect:—

"*Melilla, July* 20, 1890, 5 P.M.

"A cavalry detachment at exercise has been attacked by neighbouring Moors, and three men and six horses were wounded, and one horse killed.

"I immediately ordered two companies to go out under cover of forts Camellos and San Lorenzo, and drive back a considerable number of Moors who had collected. The latter assumed a bellicose attitude, and opened fire, and did not retire till several well-directed shots had been discharged at them from the guns of the fort. The Pasha had represented to me the expediency of firing on this mob, which was also hostile to him. I have taken Maimu's son and two of his relatives prisoners.

"I have detained the steamer for an hour in order to inform your Excellency, and though I do not think the occurrence will be of consequence, I give directions for her to proceed direct to Malaga.

"The garrison shows the best disposition, and there are sufficient forces for repelling with advantage any attack which may be attempted against the station."

The arrival of the steamer before her time at Malaga, in consequence of not touching at her usual ports of call, naturally caused some excitement, and the accounts given by some of the passengers seem to have magnified what had taken place on the African coast into an affair of more considerable importance than appears to be at present attached to it by the Spanish Government, though the Duke of Tetuan told me that he had, of course, instructed the Spanish Representative at Tangier to inquire into it, and address a representation to the Moorish Government respecting the proper observance on the part of the latter of the Treaty of 1860, which expressly stipulates for the maintenance of authority and order outside the Spanish stations.

His Excellency explained to me that the present trouble had no doubt arisen out of the proceedings of an individual named Maimu, alluded to in the telegram, who, it seems, on the death some time ago of a previous Pasha, or Cadi, appointed by the Sultan of Morocco to administer the district about Melilla, had assumed the office on his own account, and even discharged its functions satisfactorily as far as Spanish interests were concerned. But, on the arrival of another Cadi, bearing the official appointment of the Sultan, who necessarily had to be recognized in this capacity by the Governor of Melilla, Maimu objected to surrendering his position, which had been a source of considerable emolument to him, and had since been constantly fomenting difficulties and disturbances in defiance of the authority of the legitimate functionary.

This accounts for the "Pasha's" appeal to the Spanish Commander to use force against the disorderly Moors, who refused to submit themselves to the proper authority.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM A. C. BARRINGTON.

No. 131.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 2.)

(No. 58.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 26, 1890.

I THINK it right to explain to your Lordship that I do not avail myself of the Sultan's present presence at Rabat to proceed to see His Majesty there, as, knowing the manner in which business is transacted, or rather avoided being transacted, at the Shereefian Court, I do not wish to be hurried in my negotiations with His Majesty, and to have to leave the Shereefian Court with an armful of promises that would never be fulfilled, through Mulaï Hassan's resumption of his march towards Morocco city.

I purpose, under your Lordship's sanction, awaiting the Sultan's installation for the winter in Morocco city, when I could go and remain there, prepared to face to the end the Shereefian wearying tactics of hesitation and delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 132.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 2.)

(No. 59.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 26, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the French Minister, M. Patenôtre, left yesterday afternoon, by sea, for Rabat, where the Sultan now is.

My colleague told me that the chief object he had in view in proceeding to the Shereefian Court is to endeavour to settle, once for all, a number of claims of Frenchmen and so-called French subjects against the Moorish Government, which had accumulated in an undue manner, and which were of a questionable nature and origin, calculated to keep alive an uncomfortable feeling between the French Representative and the Sultan.

M. Patenôtre is determined to purge, if possible, his Legation of these numerous affairs of longstanding which have rendered his charge of the post of Tangier most irksome. I fear much that the Sultan may, through his inverate procrastinating habits, fail to avail himself of the opportunity which is about to be afforded him of recommencing with, so to say, a clean slate, his intercourse with the French Representative.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 133.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 2.)

(No. 60.) *Tangier, July* 27, 1890.

My Lord,

THE report of the encounter at Melilla on the 20th instant between Reefians and a Spanish picket of cavalry, of which the Spanish newspapers are full, is the only account of the matter that has yet publicly reached this.

Señor Figuera, the Spanish Minister, corroborates the main facts of the incident, *i.e.*, the killing and wounding of a number of horses, but no loss of human life, on the Spanish side. He also expresses confidence in every satisfaction being afforded by the Maroquine Government, though there has not been time for an answer to be received to the representations forwarded by him on the subject to the Sultan.

Cid-el-Hadj Mohamed Torres professes to be entirely ignorant of the cause of the sudden outbreak of native lawlessness in the neighbourhood of Melilla, but in Moorish circles here it is asserted that the whole matter is dependent on the removal by the Sultan of an Administrator of Customs from the Moorish lines of the Spanish possession who had tolerated a very active trade in breach-loading rifles and cartridges between the Reefians and the Spaniards.

I have no doubt that the Sultan will immediately express his readiness to comply with whatever demands for satisfaction may be put forward by the Spanish Representative, but whether Mulaï Hassan is in a position to give effect to concessions thus obtained is quite another question. For this reason it will be easy to judge, from the nature of the Spanish demands, whether it is wished at Madrid that the Melilla incident should be quickly and amicably closed, or that it should be used exactingly against Mulaï Hassan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 134.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 61. Confidential.) *Tangier, July* 29, 1890.

My Lord,

AS a sequel to my despatch No. 90, Confidential, of the 25th August last, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence which has passed between my French and United States' colleagues concerning the undue protection afforded by the latter to the person who had endowed Tangier with a gambling establishment and roulette table

I also beg to furnish herein a copy of a Report made to me on the same subject by Mr. Consul White, as several British subjects appear to have suffered through the misconception that the man Adams was properly in the enjoyment of the protection of the United States' Consulate General.

M. Patenôtre has, out of a sense of courtesy, through Mr. Robert Stalker, the United States' Vice-Consul, against whose proceedings he complains so bitterly, being a British subject, supplied me with copies of his correspondence with Colonel Mathews.

I cannot refrain from once again pointing out to your Lordship the great disadvantage under which the Diplomatic Corps in this country labours through having to be bracketed by the Moorish Government with persons of the character and antecedents of the United States' representatives.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

M. Patenôtre to Colonel Mathews.

Tanger, le 15 *Juillet*, 1890.

M. le Consul-Général,

A LA suite des scandales qui ont marqué la gestion du Casino de l'Hôtel New-York et des réclamations qu'elle a provoquées de la part de plusieurs de mes nationaux, je me vois obligé d'appeler votre attention sur un certain nombre de faits délictueux qui se sont

produits au cours de ces tristes affaires et qui engagent gravement la responsabilité du Consulat Général des États-Unis.

Pour plus de clarté, je reprendrai les choses dès leur origine.

Au mois de Juin 1889 deux individus de réputation équivoque et de nationalité indécise, le Sieur Louis Adams, se disant citoyen Américain et en réalité, paraît-il, citoyen Français, et le Sieur Paul Boucheron, qui ne se réclamait d'aucun pavillon, arrivèrent à Tanger pour y installer un hôtel et une maison de jeu.

Mr. Adams se faisait immédiatement reconnaître comme citoyen des États-Unis par votre prédécesseur, Mr. Reed Lewis. Le 10 Juillet, 1889, il devenait propriétaire de l'Hôtel de la Playa, dont il transformait le nom en celui d'Hôtel New-York, pour mieux affirmer sa qualité d'Américain et sur lequel il arborait le pavillon étoilé. L'acte d'acquisition de cet immeuble, acheté à l'Espagnol Anselmo Hénas, était visé le 30 Juillet, 1889, par Mr. Reed Lewis, qui y apposait le cachet du Consulat des États-Unis (avec la mention "gratis").

Au mois de Janvier 1890 l'établissement de jeu annexé à l'Hôtel New-York était définitivement installé. Quoique Mr. Adams passât pour faire de fructueuses recettes, on apprit bientôt qu'il avait cessé de faire face à ses engagements. Les traites tirées sur le Directeur du Casino affluèrent à cette Légation et restèrent impayées.

Cette situation s'aggravant de jour en jour un de mes nationaux, le Sieur Ravel, serrurier, résidant à Tanger, qui avait fait d'importantes fournitures à l'Hôtel New-York et qui n'en pouvait obtenir le remboursement, s'adressa le 5 Juin à ma Chancellerie pour réclamer la saisie conservatoire des objets mobiliers appartenant à Adams et à son co-associé Boucheron.

Cette requête formelle fut aussitôt transmise à votre Consulat. Vous n'ignorez pas la suite qui y a été donnée. D'après les informations mêmes que vous avez fournies à mon Chancelier (lettre du 7 Juillet) aucune saisie n'a été pratiquée contre Adams, Mr. Robert Stalker s'étant contenté d'écrire le 5 Juin à votre ressortissant "qu'il n'avait point la liberté de vendre ou de disposer autrement des objets mobiliers lui appartenant ou d'en changer la situation." Aucun inventaire des dits objets n'ayant été fait alors par votre Consulat, l'accomplissement de ces prescriptions s'est trouvé en réalité confié à la bonne foi de l'intéressé, ce qui peut être considéré comme tout à fait insuffisant.

Au moment où cette requête nous fut adressée ma Chancellerie dut s'occuper de son côté de procéder à une saisie effective contre le Sieur Boucheron. Ce dernier, qui avait jusqu'alors bénéficié du doute qui planait sur sa nationalité, s'était abstenu de se faire immatriculer à ma Légation, redoutant les poursuites qui pouvaient être exercées contre lui, si son veritable nom et ses antécédents venaient à être connus. Mis en demeure de déclarer s'il se recommandait d'une autre Légation que la nôtre il ne put nier son origine Française.

Mon Chancelier adjoint, M. Cassianos, se présenta en conséquence le 5 Juin à l'Hôtel New-York. Quoique nous eussions de fortes raisons de douter de la nationalité Américaine d'Adams, toutes les précautions furent prises pour que la mesure de rigueur exercée contre Boucheron ne portât en rien atteinte aux immunités dont son co-associé était, à tort ou à raison, couvert par votre Consulat. Introduit dans l'hôtel par le frère même de Paul Boucheron, M. Cassianos se borna a "saisir" dans la chambre particulièrement occupée par ce dernier les quelques objets mobiliers qui lui furent désignés comme lui appartenant en propre. M. Lucien Boucheron fut constitué gardien responsable de cette saisie *conservatoire*. Vous conviendrez qu'il était difficile d'apporter plus de prudence dans une affaire qui eût peut-être comporté moins de ménagements.

Le lendemain 6 Juin M. Antigeon, Chancelier de ma Légation, recevait de Mr. Robert Stalker, votre Vice-Consul, une lettre par laquelle il protestait contre ce qu'il appelait "l'invasion du domicile d'un Américain."

Je reproduis ci-après la traduction de cette étrange communication :—

"(Traduction.) "*Mission des États-Unis d'Amérique, près Sa Majesté Chérifienne le Sultan du Maroc, Tanger, le* 6 *Juin*, 1890.

"Monsieur,

"Il a été porté à la connaissance de ce Consulat Général qu'hier une personne ou des personnes appartenant à la Légation de France se sont transportées à l'*Hôtel New-York, actuellement en possession de Mr. Louis Adams, citoyen Américain*, et qu'elles ont procédé à l'inventaire de certains objets dans la chambre ou les chambres occupées par un sujet Français, sans obtenir au préalable la permission de ce Consulat Général ou du présent possesseur de ces locaux, Mr. Louis Adams. *Cette invasion de domicile d'un citoyen Américain* a été faite à ce que je présume dans l'ignorance du vrai et réel possesseur des locaux en question, et j'ai l'honneur de vous demander d'être assez bon pour me fournir une explication à cet égard.

(Signé) "ROBERT STALKER."

Vous avez pris connaissance de la réponse de mon Chancelier à Mr. Stalker (en date du 7 Juin). Sans s'arrêter à la forme insolite de la note émanant de votre Consulat, M. Antigeon rappelait à votre collaborateur les conditions dans lesquelles s'était effectuée la saisie conservatoire pratiquée contre le co-associé d'Adams et les raisons qui l'avaient motivée.

Le 9 Juin ma Chancellerie recevait une nouvelle lettre de Mr. Stalker, maintenant, au nom d'Adams, la protestation dirigée contre cette Légation, et affirmant que jamais votre administré n'avait été l'associé de Boucheron. Je crois devoir la reproduire également :—

" (Traduction.) " *Consulat des États-Unis, Tanger, le 9 Juin*, 1890.

" Me référant à ma communication du 6 courant, et à votre réponse du 7, relative à l'affaire Ravel–Adams, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que Mr. Adams, étant rentré à Tanger aujourd'hui, et ayant été mandé à ce Consulat, nie de la façon la plus formelle que M. Paul Boucheron soit son associé pour l'immeuble de l'Hôtel New-York, ainsi qu'il est établi par M. Ravel, dans la pièce annexe accompagnant votre lettre du 5 courant. Mr. Adams proteste, par conséquent, contre l'invasion de son domicile conformément à la plainte que je vous ai déjà adressée dans ma lettre du 6 courant.

(Signé) " Robert Stalker."

Le ton peu diplomatique de ces communications nous ayant fait supposer qu'elles avaient pu être rédigées sans votre aveu par votre Vice-Consul, mon Chancelier crut devoir vous écrire à nouveau pour vous demander si elles avaient reçu votre assentiment. Il joignait à sa lettre (en date du 10 Juin) un extrait de l'Acte de Société conclu entre Adams et Boucheron.

J'ai sous les yeux votre réponse datée du 11 Juin, dont je crois utile vous rappeler les termes :—

" J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre communication du 10 courant contenant une pièce annexe non signée, qui n'est autre chose qu'un simple projet d'Association entre M. Adams et M. Boucheron.

" En réponse à votre lettre je crois devoir vous informer que mon Vice-Consul, Mr. Robert Stalker, depuis le commencement de l'affaire en question, m'a mis au courant de tous ses détails et que toutes ses réponses à votre correspondance ont été envoyées avec mon approbation.

" En connexité avec cette même affaire je vous envoie ci-joint, pour votre information, la copie d'une lettre que j'ai reçue aujourd'hui de Mr. Adams, qui s'explique lui-même.

(Signé) " Mathews."

Cette lettre, datée du 10 Juin, et destinée à renforcer votre argumentation, était en effet aussi catégorique que possible :—

" (Traduction.)

" Je dois vous faire observer que l'Acte d'Association, non signé, que vous m'avez lu, et qui vous a été envoyé par la Légation de France (Acte qu'on dit exister entre M. Boucheron et moi) n'a pas de fondement en fait. En réalité, ce document, contenant dix-neuf Articles, a été proposé, mais il n'a pas été agréé, ce qui est complètement démontré par le document en question ne portant de signature d'aucune partie.

" Si ce document avait existé, il est naturel de supposer que M. Boucheron l'eût fait enregistrer à la Légation de France, comme j'aurais accompli moi-même la même formalité au Consulat d'Amérique. Je réitère encore une fois qu'aucun Acte d'Association ait jamais été signé entre nous.

(Signé) " L. Adams.

" Pour copie certifiée conforme :
" Le Secrétaire,
(Signé) " Gaspar Mathews."

Quoique ma Chancellerie n'eut aucun doute sur l'authenticité du contrat qui lui avait été communiqué par le Sieur Ravel, elle ne crut pas devoir insister en présence des dénégations formelles de votre Consulat, se réservant de reprendre cette affaire à son heure.

Les intéressés n'avaient pas prévu sans doute que le document original pourrait être mis un jour sous les yeux de ma Légation. Cette pièce est actuellement entre mes mains. J'en ai fait photographier la dernière page que vous trouvez ci-annexée. Non seulement l'Acte d'Association conclu entre Adams et Boucheron a été signé par eux, mais il a été

signé au Consulat d'Amérique, dont le sceau officiel figure sur ce document, en présence de Mr. Robert Stalker, qui y a inscrit de sa main la mention suivante :—

" (Traduction.)

" Signé devant moi, faisant fonctions de Consul des États-Unis au Maroc à Tanger, le 28 Décembre, 1889.

(Signé) " Robert Stalker,
" *Acting United States' Consul.*"

[Here was inserted the photograph.]

Je crois superflu d'insister sur la gravité des faits que j'ai l'honneur de vous signaler.

Ces griefs ne sont malheureusement pas les seuls que i'ai à relever à la charge du Consulat Général des États-Unis. Vous n'ignorez pas quel a été le triste épilogue de l'affaire de l'Hôtel New-York.

A la suite des investigations commencées par ma Chancellerie, Boucheron a tout à coup disparu. J'ai appris depuis son véritable nom. Il s'appelle en realité Paul Duchemin et il aurait été condamné à plusieurs années de prison pour escroquerie. Tout me fait supposer que son co-associé, qui se cache probablement sous un nom d'emprunt, n'a pas de meilleurs antécédents. La disposition d'Adams a, vous le savez, suivi de près celle de Boucheron. Le lendemain du jour où il quittait le Maroc le " Diario de Tanger " publiait par ordre de votre Consulat l'Avis dont je donne la traduction ci-après :—

" *Consulat des États-Unis d'Amérique, Tanger, le 2 Juillet*, 1890.

" Le 30 Juin dernier, vous avez été requis par ce Consulat d'avoir à comparaître le jour suivant, 1er Juillet, 1890, et de produire vos preuves, passeport ou papiers, établissant que vous êtes citoyen des États-Unis afin de répondre à certaines plaintes et requêtes qui ont été déposées contre vous.

" Vous n'avez point obéi à cette sommation. Je vous notifie en conséquence que si demain, 3 Juillet, vous vous abstenez de vous conformer au dit ordre, vous ne serez point reconnu par ce Consulat comme citoyen Américain.

(Signé) " Robert Stalker,
" *United States' Vice-Consul.*

" A Louis Adams."

Il résulte jusqu'à l'évidence de cette communication qu'avant le 30 Juin, 1890, M. Louis Adams, qui depuis un an jouissait de la protection officielle des États-Unis—protection qui s'était exercée de la façon la plus énergique—n'avait pas été invité à produire ses titres de nationalité et que c'est seulement le jour où il se disposait à prendre la fuite, où il l'avait déjà prise peut-être, que cette formalité indispensable a été remplie par votre Consulat.

Justement surpris d'une si étrange déclaration, mon Chancelier crut devoir vous en demander la confirmation. J'ai sous les yeux votre réponse du 4 Juillet, écrite en Français. Je la reproduis ci-après :—

" *Consulat Général d'Amérique, Tanger, le 4 Juillet*, 1890.

" En réponse à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, je vous represénte qu'à mon arrivée ici, il y a deux mois, M. Adams m'a été présenté comme citoyen Américain, mais comme ces jours-ci se sont présentées des plaintes sérieuses contre lui, je me suis vu dans l'obligation de le citer pour qu'il se présentât dans ce bureau et fournît des preuves de sa qualité de citoyen des États-Unis ; mais au lieu de répondre à l'appel de ce bureau, ils me disent qu'il s'est absenté. Cependant moi je ne le reconnaîtrai pas ni je crois qu'il est citoyen Américain et ainsi je l'ai notifié aux parties intéressées.

(Signé) " Mathews."

Dans une note ultérieure adressée également à ma Chancellerie (7 Juillet) vous êtes plus explicite encore et vous déclarez que vous avez été informé que M. Adams était Français. J'ai vainement cherché dans ces deux lettres un mot d'excuse ou de regret pour l'erreur injustifiable dont vous faites aujourd'hui l'aveu si tardif.

De tout ce qui précède, il ressort que Louis Adams n'a jamais pu invoquer un droit quelconque à la qualité de citoyen Américain. Cette déclaration donne une gravité nouvelle aux faits délictueux déjà relevés dans la première partie de cette note.

Vous savez d'autre part quelles ont été les conséquences de l'appui inexplicable prêté

par votre Consulat. Abusant de la protection dont il était si étrangement couvert, Adams a pu, à l'abri de votre pavillon, poursuivre impunément jusqu'au jour de son départ les actes frauduleux qui motivent aujourd'hui les plaintes si nombreuses dont il est l'objet.

Pour abréger cette communication, déjà trop longue, je me bornerai à rappeler ici le rôle joué par votre Vice-Consul dans l'affaire qui concerne spécialement M. Benchimol, banquier à Tanger, un des créanciers d'Adams.

Le contrat en vertu duquel M. Benchimol prêtait le 9 Mai, 1890, 10,000 fr. à votre administré, a été visé le même jour (gratis, comme toutes les pièces qui concernent M. Adams) par Mr. Robert Stalker, qui y a apposé la cachet des États-Unis et y a inscrit de sa main la mention ci-après :—

"Je certifie que la signature ci-dessus de Louis Adams est celle du souscripteur et en outre, que je n'ai connaissance d'aucune dette ni du transfert de sa propriété à qui que ce soit et que je considère cet acte comme parfaitement valable et liant.

(Signé) "ROBERT STALKER,
"*United States' Vice-Consul.*

"*Tanger, le 9 Mai*, 1890.
"(Gratis.)"

(Translation.)

"I certify that the annexed signature is that of the subscriber, and further that I have no knowledge of any debts or transfer of his property to any one, and consider the within instrument perfectly valid and binding."

C'est sur cette garantie si catégorique que M. Benchimol a consenti à prêter les 10,000 fr. qui lui étaient demandée. Or, le 2 Juillet ce banquier recevait de M. Robert Stalker la lettre suivante :—

"(Traduction.) "*Consulat des États-Unis, Tanger, le 2 Juillet*, 1890.

"M. Louis Adams ayant été requis il y a quelques jours de produire les preuves de sa nationalité comme citoyen des États-Unis et s'étant abstenu de le faire, je vous informe en conséquence qu'il n'est pas reconnu comme citoyen des États-Unis par ce Consulat. Vous aurez par suite à prendre telles mesures que vous jugerez convenables pour protéger vos intérêts dans l'hôtel.

(Signé) "ROBERT STALKER."

Justement ému de cette notification M. Benchimol crut devoir le 4 Juillet vous rappeler par l'entremise de ma Légation, la déclaration inscrite sur son contrat par votre Vice-Consul.

La réponse que vous avez adressée à ce sujet à mon Chancelier le 7 Juillet vient de m'être communiquée. Je n'y ai pas vu sans étonnement le reproche que vous adressez à M. Benchimol de ne s'être point enquis auprès de votre Consulat lorsqu'il a signé cet acte, "de la moralité, de la situation, et de la nationalité d'Adams."

"When M. Benchimol executed it (the contract) he must have well known M. Adams, because he never inquired at this Consulate regarding the character, standing, or nationality of the latter."

Je n'ai pas été moins surpris de l'assurance avec laquelle vous déclinez aujourd'hui une responsabilité que vous revendiquiez quelques jours auparavant avec tant d'énergie.

En résumé votre Consulat a couvert pendant un an de sa protection officielle un individu de moralité plus que douteuse, qui, de votre propre aveu, n'a jamais eu le moindre titre à cette protection.

Dans une série de documents que j'ai eu l'honneur de faire passer sous vos yeux votre Consulat a contesté l'authenticité d'un acte revêtu du cachet des États-Unis avec cette circonstance aggravante que la pièce en question avait été contresignée par votre Vice-Consul, qui niait précisément qu'aucune signature y eut été apposée.

A deux reprises différentes au nom des intérêts les moins recommandables et sans pouvoir légitimer en quoi que ce soit son intervention, votre Consulat a protesté, dans les termes les plus comminatoires, contre les dispositions prises par cette Légation en vue d'atténuer dans la mesure du possible les conséquences de la conduite d'Adams.

Mis en garde par la correspondance de ma Chancellerie contre les agissements de votre Vice-Consul, vous avez déclaré y donner votre approbation, et avoir été tenu au courant de tous les détails de cette affaire.

Après avoir affirmé hautement dans plusieurs lettres adressées à cette Légation la nationalité d'Adams, après avoir visé pendant un an tous les contrats signés par lui, votre Consulat déclare aujourd'hui que ce personnage, n'ayant pu fournir aucune preuve de sa qualité de citoyen Américain, il entend se désintéresser purement et simplement de tout ce qui le concerne.

J'ai une trop haute idée de la loyauté et de la dignité du Gouvernement des États-Unis, pour supposer un seul instant qu'il puisse approuver de pareils procédés.

Quoique ma Légation n'ait pas eu à se louer de l'attitude de votre Consulat, je considère comme un devoir de courtoisie internationale, de vous saisir directement de ces griefs afin de vous mettre en mesure d'y répondre, si vous le jugez à propos. Il va sans dire que votre réponse sera transmise à qui de droit avec la lettre que j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) PATENÔTRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

Colonel Mathews to M. Patenôtre.

(Literal Transcript.) *Consulate General of the United States of America,*
Tangier, July 21, 1890.

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 15th instant, wherein you call my attention to claims of your countrymen on the Casino and New York Hotel, and to a number of criminal acts which have taken place, and which you state compromise the responsibility of this Consulate, &c.

In reply, I commence by declaring that, as the Representative of the United States of America, I am in no way responsible for the acts to which you refer.

As regards the claims of many of your countrymen, you must be aware that only one claim was brought to the notice of this Consulate, and promptly attended to, the claim of M. Ravel for a balance due him by M. Adams, amounting to 277 dol. 16 c., equal to 1,385 fr. 79 c.), which M. Adams pronounced excessive; whereupon, by the sanction of your Legation, it was mutually agreed to refer the case to the decision of arbiters, and, at the request of the French citizen, M. Ravel, an "embargo" was laid on M. Adams' personal property; the latter was duly notified of the attachment, and forbidden from removing any of his movable property until the arbiters should decide the case.

Five horses, one mule, and one donkey, were attached, more than sufficient to cover their value. M. Ravel's bill, nevertheless, in addition to these animals, all the furniture of the New York Hotel and Casino, was also attached, and, to insure its non-removal, Mr. S. Osiel, an American citizen, having a much larger claim on M. Adams than M. Ravel, was appointed by this officé to see that nothing was removed from M. Adams' premises until the arbiters decided, and the "embargo" raised. That the attachment was effective, is proved by the fact that when M. Adams, under the pretext of going out fishing in the bay, abandoned Tangier, took none of his property with him, and on the following day, when Mrs. Adams, accompanied by the French citizen, M. A. Sotiry, and M. Charles Bruzeaud, as her advisers, appeared before me, asking permission to sell one of the horses attached, to defray expenses of the house, &c., she was notified verbally, and by written, and that notwithstanding that M. Adams was not recognized as an American citizen by me, having escaped from Tangier when pressed to produce proofs of his citizenship, the "embargo" laid on all his movable property on the 5th June last, still continued in force, until the proper authorities entitled should take possession of the premises.

Therefore, the steps taken by Mr. Stalker, the United States' Vice-Consul, towards securing the small sum claimed by M. Ravel were quite sufficient. The letter which you transcribe, addressed by Mr. Stalker to your Chancery on the 6th June, was most natural under the circumstances, and the belief in which the Consulate was, by the very facts which you explain that took place on M. Adams' arrival at Tangier when Mr. Reed Lewis was charge of this Consulate, and who recognized M. L. Adams as an American citizen, and proprietor of the New York Hotel and Casino. This proprietorship was confirmed to me by the general public opinion, and by the numerous public notices and advertisements in newspapers signed "L. Adams, Proprietor and Director of the New York Hotel and Casino." In support of which I herewith beg to inclose, marked (A), clippings from various numbers of the "Reveil du Maroc" of Tangier."

M. Boucheron is not mentioned as a partner, neither had we any evidence of such partnership existing; on the contrary, in the letter addressed you by M. Ravel, a copy of which accompanied your communication to me on the 28th May, M. Boucheron denied to M. Ravel, that he was a partner of M. Adams. Therefore, when complaint was brought to Mr. Stalker, that some party from the French Legation entered the New York Hotel and began to take an inventory of the furniture in the absence of the proprietor, M. Adams, who was at Gibraltar, Mr. Stalker did his duty in addressing a polite note to your Chancery kindly requesting an explanation of the invasion of the property of M. Adams (who was then considered an American citizen) without previous notice or permission from the American Consulate, as it is the rule and custom in this country.

It is the same as if the American Consulate entered and attached the furniture and goods belonging to an American citizen in one of the rooms of the Hôtel Villa de France, owned by a French citizen, without the previous permission of the French Legation. M. Adams returned from Gibraltar and protested against the act, alleging that he was the sole proprietor of the Hôtel New-York, that M. Boucheron had nothing further in the hotel whatever, otherwise it would have been made public the copartnership which did not exist, he (Adams) signing himself alone all drafts, notices, &c.

Mr. Stalker, complying with his duty, sent a copy of M. Adams' protest to your Legation. Your Chancery transmitted to this office a project of copartnership, without signatures, which, instead of serving to elucidate this Consulate in the matter, only gave ground to further reiterated denials from the part of M. Adams verbally and by letters. If you had sent a copy of the last page, with the signatures of said documents, as you do now in photography, or even mentioned that an original document existed in your office signed by the parties, much unnecessary correspondence could have been avoided, instead of now, after many days of Adams' departure.

With reference to the aforesaid photograph accompanying your despatch, I questioned Mr. Stalker on the subject. He replied that he has no knowledge of the French language; that M. Adams, on two or three occasions, simply asked him to witness his signature to some documents in English or French; that M. Adams did not explain to him the nature of the documents written in French, which were private, neither of the documents in question were recorded in this office.

With regard with not charging fees on two occasions, this is entirely a private fee, and may be charged or not, at the discretion of the official performing any trifling service for any person who may request the same, on this occasion Mr. Stalker was Acting Consul of the United States.

With reference to your remarks on the tone of Mr. Stalker's communications, I fail to find in them anything out of order. The letters are most correct, courteous, polite, and bearing on the facts brought before him, therefore it is with much surprise and regret that a vein of animosity is observed to run through your communication, towards the United States' Vice-Consul, who has strove to do what he has considered to be his duty in connection with this matter.

I emphatically repel the charges which you form against me regarding the conduct of M. Adams, whom I never saw but once, since my entering on the duties of my office last May, after my arrival from America.

The copy of the summons to M. Adams, of the 30th of June, which you transcribe in your despatch, is correct, and reveal a compliance of a duty on the part of this Consulate.

M. Adams was admitted to be an American citizen by my predecessor, M. Reed Lewis. The first and only claim brought against him was M. Ravel's, from your Legation, which my Vice-Consul attended to, as already stated.

Towards the latter part of June the President of the Luxembourg Bank presented a claim against Adams of 60,000 fr. and on the same day two American citizens and others presented claims against M. Adams, and I was then privately informed, for the first time, that the so-called Louis Adams was really Louis Aode [*sic*], a Frenchman, who, as such, could at any time, through the French Legation, make void any proceedings taken against him by me as an American citizen, which he was not. I immediately sent for M. Adams to appear at my office with the necessary proofs that he was a citizen of the United States. Adams replied that he would comply with my request as soon as he found his passport, which he said was among some papers. A summons was sent to him to appear at the Consular Office on the following day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, but he, instead of obeying my summons, left Tangier, whereupon I ordered the summons to be published in the "Diario de Tanger" of the 2nd July, as already stated, and also gave due notice to the creditors of the New York Hotel, for their guidance.

With regard to the "rôle" you state my Vice-Consul took in the affair which specially

concerns M. Benchimol, I find that the latter, accompanied by M. Adams, came to the office with a private document, asking Mr. Stalker to acknowledge the signature of M. Adams, which he did. M. Benchimol asked if there had been any other documents, debts, or transfer of M. Adams' property previous to that date, 9th of May, to which Mr. Stalker replied that he had no knowledge of any. M. Benchimol asked if Mr. Stalker considered the instrument valid according to law, and some words to that effect, to which Mr. Stalker replied that he considered it perfectly binding and valid, and so it is, as a mortgage against M. Adams. Mr. Stalker states that M. Benchimol had the document made before he and Adams came to him to acknowledge the latter's signature. Mr. Stalker only acted as a notary public to a mortgage, and stated in his certificate the truth. There is no mortgage recorded against M. Adams in the records of this office. M. Benchimol not having asked this document to be recorded, Notarys Public or Consular Officers are not responsible, nor guarantee to any document wherein they acknowledge a signature.

M. Benchimol knew well M. Adams, with whom, I have been assured, had many monetary transactions, before he mortgaged his property, in the way of bank-bills, &c. He, also, I am informed, knew the property he took as security, as he frequented the New York Hotel and Casino. M. Benchimol never entered any complaint against M. Adams at this Consulate, therefore, any pretensions on this Consulate for having notified M. Adams' departure and non-recognition of him as an American is absurd.

With regard to the hoisting of the American flag by M. Adams, this act is traceable to the action of my predecessor, and is not against the laws of the United States. As you are aware, the New York Hotel is situated without the city beyond the bath-houses; these all have numerous flags of nationalities flying out. Shortly after my arrival here, a little over two months ago, I was told of this act, and I immediately notified M. Adams not to repeat it.

Your assertion that this office generally favoured Adams is not borne out by facts. No proceedings were taken in this office against Adams by any one, except the Ravel case, from your Chancery, by which Adams' movable property was attached, as already described.

After all these explanations, I must inform you that, even had the so-called Adams been really an American citizen, the Representative of the United States is not liable—not responsible—for any of his acts nor debts, therefore all such charges as you are pleased to make I do not admit, and consider them entirely out of place, and only for my Government to judge or decide upon, together with my conduct in this case.

I have a very high opinion of the wisdom, judgment, and dignity of the Government of the French Republic to suppose for an instant that it could approve the tone and manner in which you have thought proper to treat, in your communication, a colleague of a sister Republic, who has just taken possession of his office, and who in no way has given you nor any one else the least motive to express yourself in the manner you do about my administration as the Representative of the United States in Morocco.

I embrace, &c.

(Signed) MATHEWS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 134.

Consul White to Sir W. K. Green.

Tangier, July 22, 1890.

Sir,

I CONSIDER it my duty to bring to your notice the extraordinary conduct of the United States' Consulate in connection with the claims against M. Adams by which the interests of British creditors have been seriously prejudiced.

As your Excellency is doubtless aware, M. Adams arrived at Tangier when Mr. Reed Lewis was still United States' Consul, and was immediately recognized as an United States' citizen, receiving the utmost aid and protection from that official, and from his Vice-Consul, the British subject, Mr. Robert Stalker, in fact it was for his proceedings whilst attempting to smuggle through the Custom-house a case of arms for M. Adams that Mr. Reed Lewis was finally dismissed his post. The United States' Consulate, however, continued to recognize M. Adams as an United States' citizen, and both Mr. Stalker and Mr. Mathews, since his return as Consul, have been vigorous in protecting him as such, extending special favours to him, such as waiving the Consular fees in his behalf, though demanding them in full from those who had occasion to bring any claim against him.

The gaming-house established here by M. Adams in connection with his hotel appeared to be making large profits to judge by the amounts that were daily lost at the

roulette table, and M. Adams secured for himself a considerable credit both here and at Gibraltar, and I understand that it was by the merest accident that large consignments were not sent out to his order from England.

Suddenly, however, bills that had fallen due were dishonoured, and suspicions being aroused, claims were sent in against him and his partner, M. Boucheron, a French subject, whose real name is Duchemin, and who has now been ascertained to have several convictions against him.

Mr. Mathews, who up to the last moment protected M. Adams as an United States' citizen and demanded payment of fees and depositof security for actions brought against him, suddenly, when matters came to a crisis, announced that M. Adams having failed to present any proofs that he was an United States' citizen, he declined to recognize him as such, and could therefore take no action against him. In the general stupefaction that succeeded upon this announcement, M. Adams, subject apparently to no jurisdiction in this country, quietly departed from Tangier, leaving his creditors with, I fear, no means of recovering their money or of bringing to justice the man who had defrauded them. It is true that M. Adams left an unattested power of attorney with a Greek subject, who himself claims to be a creditor to a considerable amount, but there are no assets except the hotel with the furniture and goods therein, the purchase of which has never been completed; and it is now known that M. Adams more than once raised money on the security of this same furniture.

In conclusion, I would add that it is strongly suspected at the French Legation that M. Adams is really a French subject of more than doubtful antecedents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 135.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 55.)
Foreign Office, August 6, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE to state to you that, in the circumstances explained in your despatch No. 58 of the 26th ultimo, I approve of your postponing your proposed visit to the Court of the Sultan of Morocco until His Shereefian Majesty shall be installed for the winter in Morocco city.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 136.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 8.)

132, *Cheapside, London, August* 7, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the letter of Sir P. W. Currie of the 1st ultimo, informing the Company that Sir W. K. Green, the British Minister at Tangier, had received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to proceed with the settlement of the claims of the Company upon the Sultan of Morocco with due dispatch, I am directed by the Directors of the Company to inquire whether your Lordship can give any information as to the progress of the negotiations.

The Directors are most anxious to arrive at a settlement without further delay, as the present state of uncertainty entails upon them serious inconvenience and heavy financial burdens.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 137.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 9.)

(No. 62.)
Tangier, August 3, 1890.

My Lord,

MY Spanish colleague, whom I saw three days ago with regard to the encounter between natives and a Spanish cavalry picket at Melilla, referred to in my despatch to your

Lordship No. 60 of the 27th ultimo, confirmed to me his conviction that the matter is certain to be satisfactorily arranged with the Shereefian Government, though he had, as yet, received no reply to the representations which he had addresssd to the Sultan at Rabat.

Señor Figuera said that the Spanish Government would now have to insist on the fulfilment of the engagements of the Treaty of Peace of 1860, which stipulated that the Sultan should establish at the borders of all the Spanish possessions in Morocco properly organized forces capable of keeping the surrounding native populations under efficient subjection.

This demand is apparently a very natural one, but the mere fact that the stipulation in question has been allowed to remain a dead letter for the last thirty years sufficiently shows that both sides to the engagement have tacitly admitted the difficulty of carrying it into effect. I have no doubt that, if the Spanish Government should really insist on the dispatch of so-called regular Maroquine troops to the confines of their Moorish possessions, the Sultan would at once send there detachments of Askars. These troops are only regular in a very narrow conception of the word. Among the native populations they are especially disliked for their lawless and irregular proceedings. They would really offer no guarantee to the Spanish garrisons against the Reefians and mountaineers who thoroughly despise the Askars, and who probably would be constantly on bad terms and at war with them.

If the Spanish Government truly wants to have peace and quiet on its Maroquine borders, it would do well to continue the postponement of the aforesaid stipulations of the Treaty of 1860, and to accept every other kind of reparation within the power of the Sultan to give, and which His Majesty is sure not to refuse, whilst he would also be certain to make use of all the means within his reach for preventing a recurrence of the recent outrage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 138.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, August 12, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, in which Sir W. K. Green explains that he has not availed himself of the presence of the Sultan of Morocco at Rabat to visit His Shereefian Majesty there in connection with the clafm of the North-West African Company, as he thinks it wiser to avoid the risk of being hurried in his negotiations, and having, perhaps, to leave the Moorish Court in consequence of the resumption of the Sultan's march with promises which will remain unfulfilled.

Sir W. K. Green proposes, therefore, to await His Shereefian Majesty's installation in his capital for the winter, when he will proceed thither; and I am to state that Lord Salisbury has approved that course.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE

No. 139.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 16.)

(No. 63.)
Tangier, August 8, 1890.

My Lord,

I REGRET to have to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's Minister is indisposed with an attack of malarial fever.

I understand from the medical attendant that the fever is already decreasing, and I trust that Sir William Kirby Green may very shortly have quite recovered his strength; but in the meantime he has requested me to inform your Lordship of his indisposition, and to report to your Lordship on current affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 140.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 16.)

(No. 64.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 8, 1890.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatch No. 46 of the 1st June, I have the honour to report that the Italian men-of-war "Fieramosca" and "Messaggiéro" arrived here on the 5th instant from Spezzia, conveying the Moorish Envoy, Hadj-el-Maati Ben-el-Kebir 'Mzamzi, and his suite on their return from Italy.

After quitting the Court of Rome the Moorish Mission was conducted to various towns in Italy before embarking at Spezzia.

M. Gentile, the Interpreter of the Italian Legation here, who has now been given the local rank of Secretary, accompanied the Envoy throughout his mission and returned in the "Messaggiéro," together with the Duke Forino Caracciolo, who has been appointed Attaché at the Italian Legation.

The Italian Minister mentioned to me, in the course of conversation during a visit, that M. Gentile is about to proceed to the Moorish Court at Rabat to make an inquiry concerning the seizure by the Moorish authorities of some arms alleged to have been smuggled by an Italian subject; it is scarcely probable, however, that this is the sole object of his visit to Rabat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 141.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 16.)

(No. 65.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 11, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that His Majesty the Sultan left Rabat on the 7th instant for Morocco city, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Enfadel Gharneet remaining behind to complete the negotiations with the French Minister at Rabat.

Reports have been rife of continued disturbances in the Zemoor country, but from a letter just received from Kaid Allan Maclean I learn that these reports having reached the Sultan His Majesty immediately gave orders that a portion of his harem, which had been left at Mequinez, should be brought to Rabat through the Zemoor country, and that the harem had arrived safely at Rabat, having been treated with the greatest respect throughout the journey.

The rumours of fighting in the Beni M'Gil district have been confirmed, but I understand that no great importance is attached at the Court to these disturbances, which appear to be of a personal character, caused by the misconduct of an official. The Sultan, therefore, will not deviate from his route to Morocco city on that account, as was at one time thought probable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 142.

E *Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 66.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 11, 1890.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatches No. 60 of the 27th ultimo and No. 62 of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that the Spanish Minister, M. Figuera, left Tangier yesterday, in the cruizer "Colon," for Rabat, for the purpose of treating personally with the Sultan regarding the satisfaction to be given to Spain for the late occurrence at Melilla. His Majesty, however, having already left Rabat, M. Figuera will probably endeavour to effect a settlement of the question through the Moorish Minister, instead of following the Sultan on his southward march; but, should he fail in his negotiations with Cid Emfadel Gharneet, he would proceed by sea to Dar-al-Baida, and meet His Majesty there.

It is generally believed that the Spanish demands are as follows:—

1. Satisfaction to the Spanish flag.
2. Indemnity for losses and injuries sustained.
3. Exemplary punishment of the aggressors.
4. Fulfilment of Article VI of the Spanish Treaty of Peace of 1860, with a view to preventing a recurrence of such incidents; and should the Sultan declare his inability to keep the tribes under due control, as provided by this Article, that the Spanish authorities be authorized themselves to maintain order.

Information received by Kaid Allan Maclean from the Spanish Vice-Consul at Rabat, through whom the Spanish note was delivered, confirms the foregoing, with the addition, however, of a fifth demand for an extension of Spanish territory at Ceuta, with the establishment of a neutral zone between the Spanish and Moorish lines. A reference also appears to have been made to the non-fulfilment of Treaty stipulations as to the cession of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, but the Spanish Vice-Consul does not seem to have been very explicit on this point. Possibly the Spanish Government wishes to avail itself of this opportunity for renewing its endeavours to obtain an extension of its territory at Ceuta, and the cession of its rights in regard to Santa Cruz may have been offered in exchange, in the same manner as in the late abortive negotiations for obtaining possession of Kebdana.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 143.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 197 A. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, August* 19, 1890.

THE Italian Ambassador at this Court called to-day to inquire what information was in the possession of Her Majesty's Government respecting the negotiations between Spain and Morocco for the settlement of the difficulty arising out of the attack by Arabs on Melilla.

In reply, the substance of Mr. White's despatch No. 66 of the 11th instant, copy of which is inclosed herewith,* was communicated to his Excellency, and the telegram in the "Times" newspaper announcing the settlement of the incident was pointed out to him.

Count Tornielli said that, in the event of any territorial change taking place in consequence of the negotiations, Italy would be ready to come to an understanding on the matter with Great Britain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 144.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 67.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 14, 1890.

ARTICLE XVI of the Madrid Convention of 1880 stipulates that foreign Governments may grant protection to Moorish subjects as a reward for signal services or for other exceptional reasons. The number, however, of such protected persons is limited to twelve, unless the consent of the Sultan is obtained; and the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs must be previously notified, in order that he may have an opportunity of offering objections.

The Italian Government has availed itself of this Article to grant protection—or, rather, naturalization—to ten of the leading Jewish merchants of this town, the consent of the Sultan having first been obtained. These persons have rendered no service to the Italian Government, and I know of no exceptional reasons for bestowing Italian nationality upon them except that otherwise there would not be half-a-dozen Italian subjects in Morocco, and it may be thought that the prestige of Italy in Morocco would be increased by having a greater number of subjects.

* No. 142.

A special Royal Decree was issued at Rome granting Italian nationality to these persons, the only requirement being that they should, within a certain time, present themselves at some city in Italy for matriculation. Five of them have just left for Italy for this purpose, and the others will follow shortly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 145.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 56.) *Foreign Office, August* 25, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 63 of the 8th instant, reporting that Sir W. K. Green is suffering from malarial fever, and I have to request you to convey to him the expression of my regret at his illness, and my hopes for his speedy recovery.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 146.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 1.)

(No. 68.) *Tangier, August* 25, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 66 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report that the Spanish Minister returned from Rabat on the the 23rd instant on board the cruizer "Colon," having brought to a satisfactory termination his negotiations with Cid Emfadel Gharneet regarding the Melilla incident.

As different versions were current regarding the terms of the settlement, I preferred to wait till I could see M. Figuera himself before reporting to your Lordship on the subject, and I accordingly called upon him this morning, yesterday being Sunday.

M. Figuera informed me that the Sultan had expressed to him, through Cid Emfadel Gharneet, his regret at the occurrence, and had agreed to afford satisfaction by causing the Spanish flag to be saluted. His Majesty also engaged to maintain a body of regular troops under a "Kaid" to preserve order in the neighbourhood of the Spanish "presidios" on the Riff Coast in accordance with the terms of Article VI of the Spanish Treaty of Peace of 1860. A Moorish official has been sent to Melilla to hold an investigation into the matter in concert with the Spanish Governor of that place, the Sultan having agreed to punish the guilty and to pay an indemnity for the losses sustained. This indemnity, M. Figuera added, would probably be of small amount, as the losses were trifling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 147.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 69.) *Tangier, August* 29, 1890.

My Lord,

VERY conflicting rumours have reached Tangier, and exaggerated telegrams have been sent to the European papers, regarding the state of this country, which is generally represented as being alarming on account of the revolt of the Zemoor, Zaïr, Beni M'Gil, and other Berber tribes. Mequinez, and even Fez, were reported to be almost in a state of siege, and the Sultan's army surrounded and in danger of annihilation.

It has been very difficult to obtain trustworthy information as to the movements of the Sultan's army since His Majesty's departure from Rabat. The route followed, however, appears to have been very irregular, which tends to show that the news that has reached the Sultan on his southward march has been sufficiently serious to cause him to make a deviation; but, on the other hand, I have no doubt that His Majesty is

in a position to keep the unruly Berber tribes in subjection, and there need be no fear of any general disturbance in the country.

I have the honour to inclose copy of a portion of a letter I have just received from Kaid Maclean, who has unfortunately been detained at Rabat, but who is in a position to obtain reliable information from head-quarters.

From this letter it appears that there was no truth in the reports of fighting in the Zemoor country, but that the Sultan intends to punish the turbulent Ait Shochman tribe; in that case His Majesty will not reach Morocco city for some time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT T. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 147.

Kaid Maclean to Mr. White.

(Extract.) *August* 26, 1890.

THERE has been no fighting in the Zemoor country, but the Kaids of Beni Hassen went in a body to the Sultan and asked leave to return to their country, as they were afraid that in their absence the Zemoor tribe would rob all their cattle, and the Sultan gave them leave, and they have all returned.

The Sultan at present is at Shott Yaja, and is going to build a "kasbah" (castle) there. If he can, he is going to punish the Ait Shochman tribe, and, if successful, he may go on punishing other tribes, as many of the Berber tribes are in a most unsatisfactory state.

No. 148.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 9.)

(No. 71.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 2, 1890.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatch No. 59 of the 26th July, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the French Minister, M. Patenôtre, is still at Rabat; but though he has been delayed there much longer than was anticipated, all the reports that have reached me from Rabat tend to confirm the statement he made to Sir William Kirby Green before starting, that his object in visiting the Court was to clear off a large number of outstanding claims, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. Letters lately received from Kaïd Maclean mention boxes of specie having been brought to Rabat from Fez and Mequinez, presumably for the payment of these claims.

A local paper, "Al Maghreb-al-Aksa," of the 31st ultimo, however, publishes a letter from its Fez correspondent, containing news which, if true, would give a new complexion to the French Minister's visit to the Court. In this letter it is stated that the Sultan has summoned four of the principal Notables of that city, and a like number from Tetuan and from Rabat, in order to consult them as to the establishment of a line of railway from Fez to the Algerian frontier.

The practice of consulting the principal persons in his Empire before consenting to a proposition importing a new departure has been recently adopted by the Sultan on more than one occasion; the news given by the Fez correspondent of the "Al Maghreb" would therefore not appear to be improbable, especially as we know that the French are very anxious to extend their railway from Tlemcen to Fez; but, nevertheless, in the absence of any confirmatory news from the Court, I am disinclined to believe that M. Patenôtre has been seriously pressing the matter on the present occasion. In any case, I do not think there is any likelihood of the Sultan consenting to what His Majesty rightly considers would be a standing danger to his Empire. In confirmation of this opinion, I may mention that the Italian Minister informs me that the Sultan lately remarked to him, when speaking of the projected extension of the Algerian railway system into Morocco, that to lay a line from Tlemcen to Fez would be like placing a dagger to his heart, and that he could never consent to it.

If it be true that His Shereefian Majesty has consulted any of his subjects on this matter, it can only be with a view to obtaining a negative reply, and thus render it easier for him to refuse his consent to the proposition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 149.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 10.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, September* 8, 1890.

I AM instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 12th ultimo, in which the Directors of this Company are informed that Sir William Kirby Green proposes to await His Shereefian Majesty's arrival at his capital for the winter before proceeding further in the matter of this Company's claims upon the Moorish Government.

The Directors submit to your Lordship that the position of the Company is being weakened by delay in the settlement of the claims, which have been acknowledged as just and equitable by Her Majesty's Government and by His Shereefian Majesty.

Your Lordship is aware that the Cape Juby settlement was established as an outlet for British manufactures. The mode of operation is to barter cotton goods and hardware for wool, feathers, gum, skins, and other raw products.

The cotton cloth is manufactured from Indian cotton, and dyed with indigo produced in that country. The labour and capital employed is British, the policy of the Directors being to find a market for exclusively British manufactures.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the station and district, rendered so by the uncertainty as to the ultimate issue of negotiations pending, the Directors most respectfully submit to your Lordship a few observations which, in their opinion, demand that a termination be come to forthwith.

With respect to the Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, the Directors observe that the French sphere of influence extends from Algeria and the southern frontier of Morocco in the north to Timbuctoo and Lake Tchad in the south, and from the Senegal in the west to the basins of the Upper Niger in the east; France receiving as her share an important portion of North Central Africa.

The Directors also observe in the "Revista de Geografia Comercial" of Madrid of May last, that Spain (who established about five years ago a settlement at Rio Oro), is now laying claim to a territory extending from Cape Blanco to the southern frontier of Morocco. This partitioning of North Africa is shown in the accompanying Map from the "St. James's Gazette" of the 27th ultimo, which has been widely circulated among the British merchants trading in those parts. It is possible that this Map is incorrect; if it be so, the Directors think that some authoritative statement should be made, as they are aware that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is being moved to call a public meeting to consider the subject.

The Directors feel that their Company will be seriously affected by such a partition as shown in the Map. They have always requested that your Lordship would favourably consider their claims to the territory between Cape Bojador and the Wady Draa; this secured to them, and under the sphere of British influence, they fear no competition either from France or Spain.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 22.)

(No. 72.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 11, 1890.

MR. WHITE having communicated to me Sir Philip Currie's despatch No. 56 of the 25th ultimo, giving expression to your Lordship's kind wishes for my recovery from my late serious attack of fever, I avail myself of the first opportunity permitted me since the termination of my illness to convey to your Lordship my most grateful thanks for your Lordship's message of sympathy, and to bring to your Lordship's notice, on the resumption of my duties, the able and satisfactory manner in which Mr. White carried on the work of this Legation whilst I was confined to my bed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 151.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 22.)

(No. 73.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 12, 1890.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 69 of the 29th ultimo respecting the exaggerated rumours current concerning the Sultan's entanglements with the Berber tribes, I have the honour to furnish herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of an extra fly-sheet published the day before yesterday by the "Réveil du Maroc," and purporting to give authentic accounts from Mulaï Hassan's camp. The correspondent of the French Tangier newspaper with the Moorish troops can only be one of the French officers of the Military Commission attached to the Sultan. The operations which the report asserts the Sultan is executing show considerable tenacity of purpose on the part of His Majesty in bringing under subjection some of the most powerful of the semi-independent tribes of this Empire, and, if really successfully completed, will tend to strengthen greatly Mulaï Hassan's rule and reputation amongst his people for indomitable firmness of character.

A letter, however, received by me this morning from Captain Allan Maclean, under date of Rabat, the 9th instant, casts doubts on the object of the Sultan's asserted military manœuvres. Captain Maclean states that the Sultan's favourite Circassian wife had just been confined in camp, and that he believed that much of the recent marching and counter-marching was due to the Sultan's desire to satisfy the caprices of his favourite.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Supplement to the "Réveil du Moroc" of September 10, 1890.

LE journal à peine tiré nous recevons, de très bonne source, les nouvelles suivantes:—

Le Sultan est remonté au nord pour pénétrer brusquement chez les Zemmour, qui ne s'y attendaient nullement. Mouley Othman, frère de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, opérant simultanément pour donner la main aux troupes du Sultan, est parvenu à s'emparer du Chef des Zemmour, le fameux Ohamou, dont nos lecteurs auront conservé le souvenir.

On croit—ici nos renseignements sont moins affirmatifs—que Sa Majesté Chérifienne, après avoir traversé tout le territoire Berbère au sud de Méquinez, rentrera dans cette ville, et peut-être même n'ira pas à Maroc.

Nous espérons que ces nouvelles très importantes seront bientôt confirmées.

Le Ministre de France devait rentrer à Tanger par la "Meurthe." Il a manqué le passage de ce paquet, retenu qu'il était par une fête offerte en son honneur et au nom du Sultan par le Vizir Sid Mohamed Fadoul Gharnit, dans un jardin des environs de Rabat.

M. Patenôtre est attendu ici sous deux ou trois jours, au plus tard.

Aussitôt que les arrangements définitifs seront conclus quant à la satisfaction demandée par l'Espagne, et que le Sultan aura fait établir le cordon de troupes qui doit contenir les Arabes du Riff, et les forcer à respecter les possessions Espagnoles, le Gouverneur de Melilla rendra les ôtages Arabes. Les indemnités dues aux sujets et protégés Espagnols lésés seront ensuite discutées à Tanger entre le Ministre d'Espagne et le Gouvernement Marocain.

No. 152.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 22.)

(No. 101.)
(Extract.) *Madrid, September* 16, 1890.

The difficulties which had taken place in Morocco, owing to the events at Melilla, had, said the Duke of Tetuan, been satisfactorily settled, and he trusted that no repetition of them would occur.

On my observing that I hoped there would be no change of policy with regard to that country under the Conservative régime, the Duke assured me in warm terms that the

maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco was an Article of faith with the Spanish Conservative party.

He was quite alive to the fact, he said, that the condition of Spain required now more than ever a peaceful policy, and that any disturbance of the *status quo* in Morocco could not fail to inflict a blow on the prosperity of his country. From purely selfish motives, therefore, if for no other, we shall faithfully respect it and spare no efforts to secure and maintain it.

No. 153.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 23.)

(No. 74. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 14, 1890.

YESTERDAY afternoon an opportunity was afforded me of questioning Signor Cantagalli on the rumour which had reached me, that the long stay of the French Minister and the Italian Dragoman, Signor Gentilli, at Rabat, where they were in daily communication with Cid Emfadel Gharneet, the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, was attributable to a complaint of M. Patenôtre, that the minting of silver and copper money at Fez under the supervision of the officers forming the Italian Military Commission was an infraction of a right formerly conceded to certain French subjects. Signor Cantagalli said that this was so, and that he had failed to acquaint me before of the fact through forgetfulness. I recalled to my Italian colleague's mind that I had mentioned to him when he had obtained last year, on the Sultan's visit to Tangier, the Concession for the Italian subject, Signor Petri, to import, on behalf of the Moorish Government, a fixed value of silver and copper disks to be converted into Moorish coins at the Fez Mint, the very lively expressions of dissatisfaction of the then French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Boutiron, who declared that the Sultan had by the Concession infringed a privilege already secured to certain French subjects.

Signor Cantagalli replied that it appeared that M. Patenôtre had adopted M. Boutiron's view, and that he had gone to Rabat to back the claims of the French subjects who consider themselves to be the only persons entitled to coin money for Morocco.

M. Patenôtre, I believe, has urgently demanded that the Frenchman who originally supplied the Sultan with 50,000,000 silver francs, as stated in Sir John Drummond Hay's despatch No. 57 of the 26th May, 1881, should be again commissioned to furnish the Sultan with all the coin he may be in want of, and that, furthermore, this coinage should bear the legend that it was struck in Paris. The former money sent from France, I believe, also bore the statement that it was coined in Paris, but with the addition of the name of the commercial firm for whom it had been minted.

The Sultan, either through increased experience, or from the promptings of the Italian Representative, has shown considerable disinclination to listen to M. Patenôtre's demands. His Majesty, I understand, has rejected altogether the pretension that he had divested himself of his right to coin money, or permitted that the coinage of his Empire should bear on its face the affirmation that it owes its origin to a foreign capital and not to Fez, the capital of Morocco.

As is usual with Mulaï Hassan when he is desirous of sheltering himself from the possible consequences of refusing the demands of a foreign Representative whom he is unwilling to overtly displease, His Majesty summoned many Notables of Fez, Tetuan, and Rabat to council him as to the reception or rejection of M. Patenôtre's demands. (*Vide* Mr. White's despatch No. 71 of the 2nd September.)

The advice furnished His Majesty by the Notables has naturally been in favour of an entire rejection of the French proposals, though M. Patenôtre had promised that the Moorish coinage should be allowed to pass current on French territory on the Mauro-Algerine borders.

Though I cannot but express anew my regret that the feverish anxiety of the Italian Government to appear to have material interests in Morocco (they are really almost non-existant and can only be said to be political) should have led it again to encroach at the Shereefian Court upon what are considered as French rights, still I must admit that the wish of M. Patenôtre to publish to the uttermost limits of this Empire, through the circulation of its coinage, that the Sultan is beholden to France for its money is a very insidious one, and that, therefore, the Sultan has been well advised to refuse to renew the issue of coins which could be hereafter brought to witness against his complete Sovereign independence.

I do not think it would be altogether disadvantageous that your Lordship should, if possible, be made acquainted with the terms of the Concession as to Maroquine minting upon which the French demands are based; for if there is any just foundation for them, it would be well that I should be in a position to warn His Majesty that it would be safer for him to abandon the erection of the mint which he is establishing at Fez under Italian guidance than to persist in opposing M. Patenôtre's demands, which I am assured have been pressed at Rabat with great warmth, and under threats of eventual coercion from which the Italian Government would, single handed, be quite unable to protect him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Annex.

Mr. White to Earl Granville.

(No. 57.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 16, 1881.

WITH reference to Sir J. H. Drummond Hay's despatch No. 26 of the 14th March last, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Dragoman of the French Legation, M. Hecquard, returned on the 20th instant to Tangier from his Mission to the Moorish Court.

M. Hecquard has, I understand, succeeded in obtaining a settlement of the various outstanding French claims in Morocco.

From a confidential letter addressed to Sir J. H. Drummond Hay by Cid Mohammed Ezebedy, I learn that M. Hecquard urged the Sultan to consent to the mintage in France of a new Moorish coinage in gold, silver, and copper to the amount of 40,000,000 fr., and that the Sultan declined a gold and copper coinage, but gave his consent to the mintage of 20,000,000 fr. in silver.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

No. 154.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 25.)

(No. 76.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 19, 1890.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 18 of the 21st February last, I have the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate of a Report addressed to me by Mr. Consul Payton, furnishing further particulars concerning the claim of Mr. J. Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 154.

Consul Payton to Sir W. K. Green.

Sir, *Mogador, August* 19, 1890.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 27th March last, and to the Foreign Office despatch No. 18 of the 21st February, copy of which was inclosed therein, I have the honour to report that I have recently made a careful investigation of the documents and other evidence respecting the claim of the late Mr. J. Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma, with a view to giving the further information required by the Law Officers of the Crown.

The claim appears to have originated (as related in my despatch to Her Majesty's Legation of the 16th September, 1886) in the late Mr. John Damonte having, on the breaking out of the war between Spain and Morocco in 1859, left a large portion of his property with Kaïd Bou Jemaa, then Governor of Shiadma, and cattle, grain, and other matters in the keeping of certain members of the tribe. This is acknowledged by Kaïd Bou Jemaa and others, in documents numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 in my précis inclosed.

Documents substantiating certain other portions of the claim appear to be at present wanting, but it is represented to me by the claimants that documents must have been originally in existence for the whole of the property claimed, and that the notarial list, attested by the Kadi of Tangier for the total amount of 21,203 dollars (No. 7 in my précis) was only attested by that functionary after he had been satisfied that each item was substantiated by documentary evidence.

But I am not able to show that, according to the Report stated to have been made by Mr. Vice-Consul Carstensen, 7,214 dollars were proved by documents, and 13,989 dollars open to dispute; for according to the documents recently submitted to me, of the balance claimed, 21,203 dollars, some 8,050 dollars would seem to be now substantiated by documents, but it is contended by the applicants that the whole of the claim was originally so substantiated.

Later, in the year 1859, after Kaïd Bou Jemaa had been deposed, and Kaïd Omar-el-Henshowee made Governor of Shiadma in his place, it is stated that Kaïd Omar took possession of all the property referred to above, and it is noteworthy that, in the affidavit marked No. 2 in my list, the witness Hadj Mbark declares that "the tribe of Shiadma seized from his house" the wheat and barley belonging to Mr. Damonte.

On the 3rd of the month Jumad I, 1276 (1859), we find Moulai Ali, the Sultan's brother, ordering Kaïd Bou Jemaa to leave the Governorship, and putting Omar-el-Henshowee in his place, and Kaïd Bou Jemaa replying, on the 15th of the same month, giving declaration, similar to No. 1, as to property of Mr. Damonte in his possession.

We also find the late Sultan Moulay Mohammed writing peremptorily to Kaïd Omar-el-Henshowee (in the Mahommedan year 1279—about 1862), enumerating things claimed by Mr. Damonte, and saying, "All the above you have seized unjustifiably, and I order you, without delay, to return all the said property that you have taken."

The Royal mandate was not complied with, for in 1867 we find Vice-Consul Carstensen supporting Mr. Damonte's agent in claiming from the Governor of Shiadma the restitution of his property, and it would appear from subsequent proceedings that the defendants had appealed to the "Shraa," or religious law, administered by the Kadi.

Document 9 in my précis shows how one Azar Aflalo had recovered a portion of the goods "from Kaïd Omar-el-Henshowee, from a room outside the house of Kaïd Bou Jemaa."

There is also a notarial document by Mr. Tripps, agent for Mr. Damonte, showing that he filled fifty barrels of 400 cwt. each with oil "from the tank in the store of Kaïd Bou Jemaa."

The oil and other things recovered are stated to have been duly accounted for in the list certified by the Kadi of Tangier, to the value of 2,215 dollars.

Concerning the "fonduk" or caravanserai stated to have been seized or attached by Kaïd Omar, we have in documents Nos. 5 and 6 in my précis the original title-deeds of the "fonduk," and the deed showing that it was mortgaged as security for 6,000 dollars to Mr. Damonte, by Hadj Hamed-ben-Brahim.

With reference to the proceedings in the Court of the Kadi of Tangier in 1870, they appear to have been of an unsatisfactory nature, and to have led to no definite conclusion. The paper purporting to give the "hakouma," or decision of the Kadi (No. 9 in the précis), appears to be simply a record of pleadings, with frequent adjournments for evidence or replies on certain points; and though the Kadi does, at one portion of it, taking the "fonduk" apparently as a test case, give an opinion that the defendant Governor may be held liable to take his oath in the Great Mosque that he did not seize nor attach the "fonduk," and that this could also be enforced against other members of the tribe implicated, we find the Kadi subsequently adding to his record the reasons alleged by the defendants' attorney against the enforcemnt of the oath.

Subsequently to these proceedings, however, I am informed by Mr. Horatio Damonte that various offers of compromise were made by the Governor of Shiadma, and, although they were not in writing, he finds a Memorandum showing that his father instructed a Mr. Rizzo not to accept 5,000 dollars offered (in addition to restitution of the "fonduk").

From the foregoing it would seem that the claim of the heirs of the late Mr. John Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma is one which has never been thoroughly investigated by the Moorish authorities, nor in any way definitely settled.

In adidtion to my certified précis of nine documents, I have the honour to transmit herewith, as collateral evidence, seven documents furnished to me by Mr. Horatio Damonte, being two statements and five copies of letters.

Not being desirous of multiplying costs, after the time and money already fruitlessly spent, I have refrained from giving translations of the prolix Arabic documents *in extenso*, thinking also that a précis might be deemed preferable.

In counting the words chargeable for translation fee, I have not included my own notes or remarks, which are initialled "C. A. P."

I transmit this despatch and my précis in duplicate, also the applicants' documents, for transmission, if necessary, to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. PAYTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 154.

Précis or Purport of certain Arabic Documents in support of the Claim of the Heirs of the late John Damonte, of Mogador, on the Governor and Tribe of Shiadma.

1.—1859. Notarial declaration of Kaïd Bou Jemaa, then Governor of Shiadma, that John Damonte intrusted to him, "until his ship may come from Europe to take them," some serons of almonds, some bars of iron, some bedsteads, some furniture and bedding, 170 kharrobas of garbanzos (chick-peas), and some closed boxes (keys in possession of their owner); also said Governor sold to said merchant a tank of oil in his house containing 400 quintals, at 9 dollars per quintal, and he received payment from Mr. Damonte.

2.—1859. Notarial declaration of Hadj Mbark-ben-el-Hadj Saïd Kouban, of Mokella, that John Damonte purchased 732 kharrobas of barley, 520 kharrobas of wheat, and witness had it in keeping, and the tribe of Shiadma seized it from his house, and it was worth, barley 40 okéat, and wheat 100 okéat per kharroba.

(Probably, at exchange of the day, about 2 dollars for barley, and 5 dollars for wheat.—C. A. P.

3.—1859. Notarial declaration of Cid Abou-ben-Cid Saïd-el-Hudi Regregry, of Akarmoot, that he has in keeping, belonging to John Damonte, forty head of cattle, sixty-three head of sheep and goats, three camels, one colt, and three guns.

(Value not given in document, but estimated on plaintiff's list at 789 dollars.—C. A. P.)

4.—1859. Notarial declaration of above Cid Abou that a metamorra of barley in his possession is sole property of John Damonte, also that 80 kharrobas of wheat and 100 kharrobas of barley are in four quarters, of which three belong to John Damonte and his friend the son of Hadj Brahim, and one to witness.

(On the list we find 60 kharrobas of wheat valued at 150 dollars, and 75 kharrobas of barley at 125 dollars), the metamorra apparently omitted.—C. A. P.)

5.—1866. Mortgage deed by Hadj Hamed-ben-Brahim of "fonduk" near Zowia of Regreger, to John Damonte, for 6,000 dollars.

6.—1857. Title-deed showing that Hadj Hamed-ben-Brahim purchased said "fonduk" from Kaïd Bou Jemaa for 500 dollars.

7.—1870. Notarial list, attested by the Kadi of Tangier, of property claimed by John Damonte, balance value 21,203 dollars, after allowing for things received on account valued at 2,215 dollars; of the above, goods valued at 12,554 dollars stated to have been in Kaïd Bou Jemaa's possession, remainder with different members of the tribe. (See Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 9.—C. A. P.)

8.—1859. Notorial declaration of Azar Aflalo that he received from Kaïd Omar Henshowee, from a room outside house of former Kaïd Bou Jemaa, a large number (list given) of articles for John Damonte.

9.—1870. Legal document (record of pleadings) made by the Kadi of Tangier, and certified at the British Consulate, embodying statement of claim (as per No. 7), stating that Kaïd Omar delivered oil, &c., value 2,215 dollars; defendants' attorney challenges precise proof of goods intrusted, deposited, or seized, persons with whom deposited, and persons seizing, also with reference to the "fonduk;" Kadi gives opinion that, as there is no documentary evidence of seizure of "fonduk," Kaïd Omar-el-Henshowee is liable to be made to swear in Great Mosque that he never seized nor attached same, nor caused it to be seized or attached, and if plaintiff has "suspicion"

against other members of tribe, they may be made to swear in like manner; subsequent pleadings of defendants are noted, appealing against enforcement of oath.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true translations (in précis) of nine original Arabic documents produced and read before me.

(Signed) CHAS. A. PAYTON.

British Consulate, Mogador, August 18, 1890.

Inclosure 3 in No. 154.

Statement by Mr. Damonte of Origin and Nature of Claim.

MR. JOHN DAMONTE'S claims upon the Governor of Shiadma were caused in the following manner, substantiated proofs of which are shown and legalized:—

In 1859, when war was declared by Spain against Morocco, Mr. Damonte and several others became alarmed as to the safety of property, and believing that it would be better in the hands of a friendly Kaïd like Bou Jemaa of Shiadma, he (Mr. Damonte), in fear of a bombardment, sent into Shiadma quantities of merchandize, which were received by Kaïd Bou Jemaa, and for which Mr. Damonte received acknowledgments, proved by documents duly legalized; and as guarantee he (Mr. Damonte) accepted the cattle, sundry goods and produce, and property, proved also by documents.

The caravanserai title-deed and transfer and all the documents prove that through the Sultan's deposition of Bou Jemaa, and appointing Kaïd Omar as Governor, all the property was indiscriminately and illegally seized by the said Kaïd Omar, and although the Sultan's Vizier ordered the restitution of all Mr. Damonte's properties, no justice could be obtained, and hence the claim, yet unsettled, and acknowledged, is most strenuously pressed, for the right and benefit of Mr. Damonte's family.

Inclosure 4 in No. 154.

Statement showing Particulars of the Debts (which are not open to dispute) due by Shiadma Governors and their Officials to Mr. John Damonte after the Spanish War of 1859.

	Dol. c.
1. The list, acknowledged to be correct by the Tangier officials, showing the value of goods that were in Kaïd Bou Jemaa's possession, and were seized by Kaïd Omar-el-Hanshaui, value of which was agreed to, viz.:	12,554 00
2. Ditto, wheat and barley in possession of Hadj Ombarek Koban, being 732 kharrobas of barley and 520 kharrobas of wheat, value settled at ..	3,386 06
3. Ditto, in possession of Si Abboo-ben-Sid Saïd-el-Hudi, viz., 40 head of cattle and young, 63 goats and sheep, and 3 camels, 1 colt, and 3 guns, value agreed at	789 00
4. Ditto, in possession of Sheikh Tahar-el-Aige-el-Acarmoody 12 head of cattle and young, and 2 camels and young, value accepted at..	125 00
5. Goods in possession of Sheikh El Hassan Ould Da Mohamed, 43 head of cattle, 1 English, &c., value agreed to	533 08
6. In charge of Ould Si Saïd Bel Hadj Noozhum, 1,500 sheep and young ..	1,500 00
7. Goods in possession of Kaïd Boozhmaa, 400 quintals of olive oil, which he sold to John Damonte at 9 dollars per quintal, being in his cistern in Mogador, of which he gave the key to Mr. John Damonte	3,600 00
8. Also 75 kharrobas of garbanzos, value agreed	930 00
	23,417 00
Mr. John Damonte, acknowledge of 200 quintals of oil net, and also 2 casks, and likewise the garbanzos, &c., total value	2,215 00
Balance	21,202 00

Notwithstanding the Sultan's special orders to the Kaïd and John Damonte's repeated application for settlement, he could neither get paid, nor regain possession of the "fonduk" and houses deposited against the claim, every obstacle being put against realization of the same.

Upon the death of Mr. Damonte all application was fruitless, and no justice could be obtained.

The title-deed of the "fonduk," or caravanserai in possession of Mr. Damonte and legalized transfer cannot admit of dispute.

And as late as 1870, in October, Mr. John Damonte duly protested, at the British

Consulate at Tangier, against the Governor of Shiadma and all others concerned, for retaining his property and ignoring the Sultan's orders and refusing to entertain a just settlement of his claim.

Inclosure 5 in No. 154.

Letter from Mulai Ali to Kaïd Bou Jemaa, ordering him to leave Shiadma, and Declaration of said Kaïd Bou Jemaa.

(Translation.)

In the name of God.

(This is a copy of the exact writing of His Highness to Kaïd Bou Jemaa-ben-Abdel-kader Shedmy.)

(After the usual greeting.)

I HAVE noticed what you have done with the enemies of the province—that they have escaped from you, and, without doubt, they will not return to join you; all this is your own fault and through your bad management—and the number of lives you have sacrificed without any justice; consequently they have, both great and small, escaped from you. You have ruined the whole province, and caused much harm also to the port of Mogador, on account of the highway robberies from the people of the town, and in consequence you have prejudiced your neighbours far and near; and the Sultan instructs me always to secure peace and tranquillity, for the interest of Mogador and other ports; and for this end my decision is to take Governorship away from you and instate in your place El Ralb Omar-el-Hunshaui, for he is a good man, and the province generally wish him to be Governor, and that you be dismissed, because the people do not like you; they prefer one who treats them well, and until the Sultan arrives in these parts the country will remain in peace.

I send you a Kaïd of my troops, therefore be prepared, and come with him, and bring all you have belonging to the Sultan, horses, &c. With the horses I send you come to Morocco to your house, and go out of the province, and we know whether the people are good or bad, and then you may be at peace with yourself, and if not go and live in your house at Mogador, to reside there; and do not interfere with the province or its Governor until you receive orders from the Sultan. This is my order, which must be obeyed. O Salem.

(Signed) ALI.

3 *Jumad-lool*, 1276.

Declaration.

In the name of God.

By order of the Governor Bou Jemaa aforementioned, there are present these "adools" in a room inside his house, the door being in the south-west, and outside of his dwelling that he occupies, and we have seen everything that is in the said room, and we have found various effects, viz., serons of almonds, iron barrels, mattresses large and small, and 170 kharrobas of garbanzos, for account of Mr. John, who deposited these goods there himself, and also closed cases, of which keys are in possession of the owner. And the said Governor declares that all the property we have mentioned belongs to the English merchant, Tager John of Mogador. He deposited the said goods until arrival of his ship from Europe, and then he will take them away. The said Governor also declares that he sold to the said Christian a tank of clear oil, which is in Mogador, and the said Christian has the key. The casks are not his. The quantity of oil is 400 quintals, at the price of 9 dollars per quintal. He declares also that he has received the value of the same oil.

These "adools" knew all particulars and witnessesto this declaration, dated 15th Shoumad-lool, 1276.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOHD. FAUVANY.
ALI BEN MOHD. AMSKUI.

Legalized by the Cadi Hamed Ben Ahaya.

Inclosure 6 in No. 154.

Letter from the Emperor to the Kaïd Omar-el-Hunshowie, about Mr. Damonte's Claims against the said Kaïd.

(Translation.)

In the name of God.

MOST excellent Kaïd Omar-bu-Hamed-el-Hunshowie, God bless you, and I salute you; and now I inform you that Mr. John, English, has presented a complaint that, having bought from Kaïd Bou Jemaa Tallowie 400 quintals of oil, for which he has paid at the rate of 9 dollars per quintal, and deposited in the tank belonging to said Kaïd Bou Jemaa in Mogador, and, when the town was in an unsettled state, he sent to Shiadma merchandize and other effects, and placed said property in a room in the house of the said Kaïd Bou Jemaa, and Mr. John bought from the same 170 kharrobas of garbanzos, for which he paid the value, and they were deposited in the house of the Kaïd. Mr. John has the declaration about all this, and when you took the command of the province you opened the said room, and you took out what you chose, and left things of no value whatever; and you took away a horse with its saddle, and also a mare, which animals you still retain; and also Mr. John declares that he left in possession of Hage Omback Koban Emskulli 732 kharrobas of barley and 420 kharrobas of wheat, which he bought for account of Mr. John, and they were deposited. Likewise, Mr. John has in possession of Abdallah-Ould-el-Hoody Caramoody a quantity of camels, cattle, and sheep, barley, and a horse.

And he has also in the possession of Si Tahar-el-Aige-el-Caramoody twelve cows and calves, and also in possession of Ould-el-Msgan-del-Hunshowy forty cows and calves, and a flock of sheep, and a double-barrelled gun, and also a slave of his friends acting as shepherd. Likewise, he has also in deposit with Si Saïd-el-Hage 1,500 sheep and rams.

Of all the above-mentioned property you have seized without right or reason whatsoever; and now I order you, without delay, to return all the said property that you have taken.

Salem.

28 *Jumad-lool*, 1279.

Inclosure 7 in No. 154.

Letter from the Emperor to Kaïd Omar-el-Hunshowie referring to Mr. Damonte's Shiadma Debtors.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.)

NOW I instruct you to attend to the claims of Mr. John, the English subject, until he recovers all that is due to him in the Province of Shiadma, and give every assistance requisite to effect a final settlement. Do not neglect his interests.

Inclosure 8 in No. 154.

Letter written to the Governor M'heddi.

I HAVE to request you to provide me with a mounted soldier to escort the British subject, Mr. Crespo, to the Governor of Shiadma. Mr. Crespo proceeds to Shiadma as the "okeal" and representative of the British merchant, Mr. John Damonte, to demand payment of the claims of the latter merchant against the Kabyle of Shiadma. You must inform the Governor of Shiadma, in a letter which Mr. Crespo will deliver, that Mr. Damonte's claims are of long standing, that the Sultan has plainly and distinctly ordered it to be paid, and that Mr. Damonte holds a copy of the Sultan's letter to that effect. Moreover, you will inform the Governor of Shiadma that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has written to me that he has lately demanded of the Sultan the immediate payment of the claim, and that the Sultan has informed him, the Bashador, that the Governor had received orders accordingly.

Should Mr. Crespo return without a satisfactory settlement, I beg to inform you, the Governor of Shiadma, that I shall protest against him, and hold him responsible for the loss and injury Mr. Damonte may suffer in consequence, over and above the

interest of 1 per cent. per month on the whole sum, from the date of the Sultan's letter ordering the claim to be paid.

Peace.

January 9, 1867.

Inclosure 9 in No. 154.

The two last Letters from Mr. Carstensen to Kaïd-el-M'heddi.

(1.)

AS you are aware, the British subject Mr. Crespo is now at Shedma as "okeel" for the British merchant Mr. John Damonte, to demand payment of the claim of Mr. Damonte against the said Kabyle or Governor. Mr. Crespo informs me that the Governor of Shedma will not admit the claim. Under these circumstances it is necessary that I should have clear evidence as to what the Governor states. I have therefore to request that you will send two "adools" to accompany Mr. Crespo before the Governor, and that you will direct these "adools" to take an exact note of what Mr. Crespo asks, and what the Governor replies. My "touzjeman" will accompany the "adools."

Peace.

January 12, 1867.

(2.)

I wrote to you on the 12th instant asking you to send two "adools" to the Governor of Shedma to take a note of his answer to the claim put forward by the British merchant Mr. Damonte, through his "okeal" Mr. Crespo, who is now at Shedma. You informed me, in reply, that you had no authority to send the "adools," and I will therefore not insist on my said request, but I must now demand that you write a letter to the said Governor, and that you request him to state to you clearly and distinctly what he has to say in reply to Mr. Damonte's claim, and you must ask him to bear in mind that I delivered to him, about two years ago, a very distinct order of the Sultan for the payment of this claim, and that I hold a copy of the Sultan's letter, of which I gave him the original. You must also tell him that Mr. Damonte has all his proofs in readiness to establish his claim by law, and that therefore it is absolutely necessary that I should be put in possession of the Governor's answer as to whether he will cause satisfaction to be given to Mr. Damonte, or whether he will not listen to him; for in the latter case I shall not trouble him again until I bring him a decided and final order from the Sultan for the immediate payment of the claim. I inclose at the back of this letter a statement of the claim in question for your and the Governor of Shiadma's information to enable him to give an answer in due form.

Peace.

January 14, 1867.

Statement of Claim.

An exact copy of the note which you have of all the claims, deducting what I have received, which shows the balance to be 21,203 dollars in my favour, specifying that what I received was by order of Mulai Abbass, through the medium of Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

No. 155.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 59.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 25, 1890.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 72 of the 11th instant, I have to request you to convey to Mr. White my approval of the able manner in which he has conducted the business of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier during your recent illness.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 156.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 77.)
Tangier, September 22, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that M. Patenôtre returned on the 15th instant from his visit to the Shereefian Court at Rabat. The accompanying cutting from the last issue of the "Réveil du Maroc," headed "Améliorations," I believe gives a correct account of what the French Minister attained by his mission. The improvement of the lighterage service on the western ports of Morocco, if really effected, will be most advantageous for the shipping of all nations trading with this country.

I have, unfortunately, more than once been the recipient of Shereefian promises that were never fulfilled, similar to those which appear to have now been issued to my French colleague. I shall, of course, do my best to encourage the Sultan's Government to keep its word this time on the matter of improvements in the loading and unloading of shipping at its ports—remunerative work which it retained exclusively in its hands as a Government privilege.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 156.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of September 17, 1890.

AMÉLIORATIONS.—Il se trouve que le fameux chemin de fer, dont la locomotive, avant d'être conçue, a fait, sous presse, le tour de l'Europe, était bien réellement . . . . un bateau, et, pour mieux dire, plusieurs bateaux. Nous avouons cependant n'avoir pas pensé être si bon prophète, quand nous finissions l'article de tête du dernier "Réveil" par un doute sceptique, exprimé dans une plaisanterie familière.

Il paraît, en effet, que le Ministre de France a profité de son séjour à Rabat, pour appeler une fois de plus l'attention du Maghrzen sur le service des ports de la côte, qui est des plus défectueux. M. Patenôtre aurait insisté particulièrement sur les points suivants:—

A Larache: nécessité d'augmenter le chiffre des barcasses, et d'améliorer le personnel chargé de les manœuvrer, qui est en ce moment très au-dessous de sa tâche.

A Rabat: nécessité de doubler le nombre des barcasses actuellement en usage.

A Casablanca: nécessité de construire des magasins appropriés au mouvement si fructueux de ce port, le plus important de la côte; curage de la crique où sont amarrés les barcasses, et augmentation du nombre de celles-ci.

A Mazagan: préjudice porté à ce port par les rochers qui l'obstruent, et nécessité de les faire sauter en vue de faciliter le mouvement maritime croissant chaque année; augmentations du nombre des barcasses.

A Saffi: demande d'amélioration dans le port et d'augmentation du nombre des barcasses.

A Mogador: mêmes demandes.

M. le Ministre de France a rapporté le consentement, donné par lettre Chérifienne, au doublement des barcasses de Larache qui seront portées au chiffre de dix. Le Sultan recommande expressément que le personnel marinier à y employer soit composé d'hommes adultes à ce métier.

Est également accordé le doublement des moyens d'embarquement et de débarquement à Rabat, qui recevra quatre nouvelles barcasses, tandis qu'il en sera donné huit nouvelles à Casablanca et que Mazagan, Saffi, et Mogador en recevront chacun dix nouvelles.

La question des magasins de Casablanca et des améliorations nécessaires dans les différents ports, aurait été soumise à l'appréciation d'un certain nombre des Notables convoqués par le Sultan, et qui avaient, paraît-il, à se prononcer également sur diverses propositions émanées d'autres Légations.

Ces nouvelles seront reçues avec plaisir par nos villes maritimes, dont les plaintes ne restent pas sans écho, comme elles le voient. Mais, comme dans ce malheureux Maroc les choses les plus simples traînent si on ne les active pas incessamment, nous demandons aux Représentants officiels de la civilisation à Tanger de contribuer, par leurs démarches, à compléter les résultats déjà obtenus par le Ministre de France, ou, tout au moins, à en hâter la réalisation en ce qui concerne les travaux d'amélioration à exécuter dans les ports.

Il serait à souhaiter, aussi, que les négociants de nos diverses villes de la côte suivissent l'exemple donné par ceux de Mazagan: ces derniers pour arriver à vaincre les difficultés de toutes natures, trop souvent invoquées contre le recrutement du nombre des mariniers nécessaires au fonctionnement régulier des barcasses, ont organisé une sorte de surveillance directe sur ce service, en tenant la main à ce que les sommes payées pour le travail des barcassiers aillent à leur véritable destination. Ne perdons pas du vue, en effet, que là réside la principale pierre d'achoppement d'un progrès effectif; les travailleurs des ports ne reçoivent, le plus souvent, qu'un salaire dérisoire et par conséquent, cherchent à esquiver, par tous les moyens possibles, un service aussi pénible que peu rémunérateur.

Le "Réveil," comme représentant des intérêts commerciaux et internationaux, est heureux de constater que la France continue à pratiquer ici la formule du *statu quo* politique, pour tourner ses efforts vers le progrès économique et général de ce pays.

Et, comme Français, nous enregistrons avec satisfaction les nouvelles démarches faites par M. Patenôtre à Rabat, pour arriver à déblayer enfin le terrain de toutes les questions administratives qui pèsent si lourdement, depuis sept ans, sur toutes les affaires Marocaines de la France.

No. 157.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 79.)
Tangier, September 24, 1890.

My Lord,

IN continuation of Mr. White's despatch No. 69 of the 29th August last, and owing to the persistent reports reaching me from marvel-loving natives of the dangers being incurred by the Sultan in his operations against the Berber tribes, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a further letter from Kaïd Maclean received by me yesterday, by which it is made clear that whatever dangers may be in store for the Sultan's troops, His Majesty is careful to keep himself beyond their reach.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 157.

Kaïd Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

(Extract.)
Rabat, September 20, 1890.

THE Sultan is at Ait Youdee, that is a tribe near the Kasbah of Tedla, and opposite the pass in the mountains to Ait Shougman. He has sent a large force to punish this tribe, but has not gone himself, thinking discretion the better part of valour. His son's and uncle's camps are both with him, so he has a very large force. This shows the state of the country; for if His Shereefian Majesty had 1,000 good loyal men he could punish the small tribe of Ait Shougman most easily; but he has no one he can trust.

No. 158.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 61.)
Foreign Office, September 30, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 58 of the 26th July, I transmit to you herewith copies of a correspondence with the North-West African Company in regard to their establishment at Cape Juby.*

You will observe that while I have consented to forward the Company's letter to you, I have stated that it must be left to your discretion to take the course which you may consider most likely to conduce to a speedy settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Nos. 149 and 159.

No. 159.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, September 30, 1890.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in regard to the claims of the North-West African Company upon the Moorish Government on account of the Company's Settlement at Cape Juby.

I am to inform you, in reply, that your letter shall be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, to whom, however, full discretion must be left to take the course which he may consider as most likely to conduce to a speedy settlement.

With regard to the alleged territorial claims of Spain in the vicinity of the Company's establishment, I am to state to you that Her Majesty's Government have no official knowledge of any such claim beyond the Protectorate which the Spanish Government announced in January 1885 over the coast of Morocco, from Cape Blanco to Cape Bojador.

Lord Salisbury does not, however, find in the correspondence in the archives of this Office a confirmation of your statement that the Company have always requested the favourable consideration of their claims to the territory between Cape Bojador and the Wady Draa. In his Lordship's opinion no sufficient evidence has hitherto been brought forward to establish the claim of the Company to that extent; but in any case he must adhere to the decision already communicated to the Company, that Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake the responsibility of protecting the territorial claims of the Company.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 160.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 6.)

(No. 80.)

Tangier, September 27, 1890.

My Lord,

AS I have reason to know that very sensational telegrams have been dispatched from this within the last few days to the European Press Telegraphic Agencies regarding asserted victories of the Shereefian troops over the Berber tribe of Aït Shoughman, and the decapitation of a number of the clansmen, I venture to inclose herein, for your Lordship's information, extracts from two letters from Captain Allan Maclean, received by me, and which give very comprehensive reasons for the Sultan's delay in the Berber districts, and do not attach much importance to His Majesty's successes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 160.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, September 23, 1890.

(Extract.)

IN my own mind I am quite convinced His Shereefian Majesty will winter in Morocco city. The work he is engaged on now is very much of a "make-believe" undertaking. He is in a rich part of the country, where there is any amount of corn, water, &c.; so it is as good a place as any in which to puzzle tribes in regard to his winter destination. It is true he has sent out small contingents, but they have not very difficult work to accomplish, and he himself is as safe with his Court as he would be in Morocco city. Most of the work being done is by the Kabyles, and by the old Turkish method of sowing dissension amongst the refractory tribes themselves. There is nothing at all serious going on, and I think it is safe to say one may count on His Shereefian Majesty being in Morocco city for the Molood feast, *i.e.*, in about thirty-four days. He has never failed to pass the Molood in one or other of the head-quarter cities. Of course one has to take notice of the many rumours to the effect that Mequinez, and not Morocco, is the destination. Yesterday I met a man from the former city, and he assured me that all its inhabitants were quite certain His Shereefian Majesty would pass the Molood there.

Corn, straw, and money were being actively collected. I think they are being

deceived intentionally. Such deceptions do not diminish His Shereefian Majesty's Treasury receipts, and greatly assist him in keeping up his character of a powerful mystery much to be feared. In regard to the "Zimur," concerning whom rumour is always busy to the effect that His Shereefian Majesty is really going to punish them, I believe they are amongst the most loyal of his subjects, and are encouraged to keep up their feud with the Beni Hassan from motives of policy.

Inclosure 2 in No. 160.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, September 23, 1890.

(Extract.)

JUST a hurried line to tell you that a courier, four days coming from camp, brings news to the effect that His Shereefian Majesty has castigated the Aït Shoughman. Considering said tribe have only about 500 fighting men it was not much to accomplish, but there are evidently going to be great rejoicings over it, as it was in this place that Muly Surur and his men were murdered after the Beni M'gild affair.

No. 161.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 13.)

(No. 81.)

Tangier, October 5, 1890.

My Lord,

THE accompanying extracts of two further letters received by me from Captain Allan Maclean somewhat modify his views as to the small importance of the Sultan's recent military operations against the Berber tribes referred to in my despatch to your Lordship No. 80 of the 27th ultimo.

Captain Allan Maclean's present Reports are of considerable interest, being full of detail as to the value of Mulaï Hassan's successes over a part of his dominions which had hitherto been considered by the natives as quite beyond His Majesty's control.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 161.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, September 30, 1890.

(Extract.)

NEWS reached me yesterday through a native, but I think reliable, source, that the notorious rebel Shereef, Mahouce, is taken prisoner, and now finds himself necklaced, braceletted, and ankled in the head-quarter's camp. Providing this intelligence is as true as I think it is, it is great news.

Mahouce is the present head of a family of Shereefs of tremendous influence. He, and his ancestor before him, have held a Sultanic sway over all the powerful tribes in the Bene M'Guild part of the country. They levied taxes on the inhabitants and black-mailed travellers.

Through his power and blessing it was believed no Sultan could possibly defeat the Bene M'Guild, or even enter their country and depart alive.

He was most antagonistic to the Filalee house of Shereefs. His prestige received its first blow when the Emperor defeated and brought to submission the Bene M'Guild.

He hoped and tried to regain his loss by arranging and accomplishing the assassination of Mulaï Surur and his 300 men at Aït Shoughman.

He was pursued after that affair, but managed to elude his pursuers, and took to sanctuary at Zimoor.

Last year, as you are aware, His Shereefian Majesty crossed all the mountainous country north of his realm. It was thought an impossible feat with so unwieldy a following as he has. This greatly added to his prestige. Mahouce was lulled into fancied security by the Sultan not attempting at once to capture him.

In the meantime Imperial emissaries were busy, and Mahouce, for fear of betrayal, felt it necessary to change his quarters pretty frequently. The power of the Zimoor

was the rock he built his hopes on. This year the Zimoor have shown by their submission to His Shereefian Majesty that their wisdom leads them to prefer siding with, rather than against, him, and he has added to his laurels by penetrating into their mountains where no Sultan had ever dared to pass before, and proved his ability to keep good faith by not allowing a single stem of grain to be destroyed by his army.

Then came the small cloud caused by the news of Jaleb Mohammed's destruction, together with a number of his people. However, His Shereefian Majesty did not allow this affair to put him off from pursuing his designs in another direction. He was informed by the Jafilet Shereefs that Mulaï Surur was one of their blood, and that he met his death while in the suite of the Emperor, and if the latter did not immediately revenge him, they themselves would raise the tribes and proceed to eat up the Aït Shoughman. This would have been most damaging to His Shereefian Majesty's reputation, so with an advanced guard of cunning emissaries to sew discord amongst the tribes, who would, if they dared to trust one another, combine against him, he has crept on by slow marches until all the tribes have one by one been enthralled in his meshes, and were bound, whether they liked it or not, to act for him.

As a result, we have this last news, which I cannot help thinking is true. Taking it for granted that it is true, I cannot exaggerate to what an extent it will enhance His Shereefian Majesty's reputation. There is no doubt that His Shereefian Majesty has proved himself the most masterful Sultan this country has ever had, and has now almost the whole of it under his sway.

Inclosure 2 in No. 161.

Captain Maclean to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, October 1, 1890.

(Extract.)

I HEARD last night there was a Spanish post leaving at 7 o'clock this morning, and so am able to take advantage of it to scribble you a line confirming my news of yesterday. Mahouchi is a prisoner, and there is another powerful man, too, in the same predicament, but what his name is, and what he really is, I have not yet been able to quite make out.

There has been some little fighting between loyal Kabyles and the rebel tribes. A part of a column of soldiers were also engaged, but they were more as a guard against any of the alleged loyal tribes turning round at a critical moment. One tribe did so, and managed to kill four of His Shereefian Majesty's Kaids and 120 men, who were afterwards well avenged. Heads have been sent to Morocco city, and some are coming here. There is a rich harvest of prisoners, a number of whom, I am informed, were marched into camp each with his hands tied behind his back, and the head of a relation on his breast, said head being pendent from a rope round his neck. These people are always refined in their cruelties. His Shereefian Majesty himself directed the expedition from a very safe base of communication, and never moved an inch forward until exactly the right moment arrived.

The regular troops engaged consisted of 2,000 infantry with four guns.

The camp is in daily communication with Morocco city.

There are all sorts of rumours to the effect that His Shereefian Majesty will winter in Fez or Mequinez, and others to the effect he will remain in camp, but I am still of opinion that the Feast of Molood will see him in Morocco city.

No. 162.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 13.)

(No. 82. Confidential.)

Tangier, October 5, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 74, Confidential, of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that M. Patenôtre, the French Minister, having called upon me two or three days ago, I did not hesitate to inquire of him how he had concluded with the Moorish Government the matter of the coinage of silver money on behalf of the Sultan, which it was generally reported had detained him at Rabat for such a long time with the Shereefian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

M. Patenôtre endeavoured to lead me to infer that no question of the kind had

existed between him and the Moorish Government. He said that there was a Contract which secured for certain French subjects the privilege of coining for the Sultan all the silver money that His Majesty might require. He had spoken to Cid Emfadel Gharneet on the presumed infraction of the privilege by the minting of silver coin at Fez under the supervision of Italian officers. His Excellency denied that any such coin had been struck; therefore there was no ground for complaint on behalf of the French subjects. He had, however, lodged a protest with the Moorish Minister on the matter. I was nevertheless unable to obtain from my colleague his reasons for the launching of this protest in the face of his statement, that there was no case sustainable on behalf of the holders of the French Contract; consequently, I infer that my Report to your Lordship of the 14th ultimo may be accepted as the correct version of what had passed at Rabat.

From M. Anspach, the Belgian Minister here, who has just returned from leave of absence, I learn that a Belgian gentleman who is interested as a party to the French Contract recently informed him in Belgium that the clause of the Contract for coining silver for the Moorish Government infringes so palpably upon the Sultan's sovereign rights that the Contractors feel they would never be justified in exacting, to the letter, the advantages accorded them, and that, therefore, they would be prepared to annul the Agreement, provided the Sultan would give them some commission whereby they could secure a fair compensation for the abandonment of their rights.

Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, left this for Italy ten days ago, on the ground that he was merely going on a holiday, but it is rumoured here that he has been summoned to Rome. I should not be altogether surprised if I were to learn that Signor Cantagalli's undisguised watching of M. Patenôtre's proceedings whilst at Rabat through Signor Gentile, the Interpreter of the Italian Legation, may have irritated M. Patenôtre, and that Signor Cantagalli was about to be questioned by Signor Crispi as to his motives for marking in too open a manner distrust of his French colleague.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 163.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 16.)

(No. 83.)

Tangier, October 10, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 61 of the 30th ultimo, communicating to me copies of a correspondence with the North-West African Company in regard to their establishment at Cape Juby.

In the Company's letter to your Lordship of the 8th ultimo, a complaint is made as to the delay which is taking place in the settlement of their claims. I trust, therefore, your Lordship will pardon me for venturing to point out that the delay complained of arises simply from the fact, that the North-West African Company have a claim on a Government such as that of Morocco, and not from any neglect on the part of this Legation in pressing it upon the Sultan's attention. His Shereefian Majesty in such matters reserves to himself the right of a final decision, and it is only by personal discussion with His Majesty that such a decision can be obtained. Written representations only afford the Moorish Government endless opportunities for procrastination. As your Lordship is aware, I am now only awaiting the Sultan's entry into winter quarters, after his military expeditions of the summer and autumn, in order to complete my preparations for proceeding to the Shereefian Court, chiefly with the object of obtaining from Mulaï Hassan the settlement of the Cape Juby claim.

I feel that the North-West African Company, instead of complaining to your Lordship of delays having arisen, should, in fairness, express its gratitude to your Lordship for authorizing me to incur the considerable outlay which is needed for a visit to a nomadic Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 164.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 16.)

(No. 84.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 10, 1890.

AS it has always been customary for a medical officer detached from the garrison establishment at Gibraltar to accompany Her Majesty's Representatives when proceeding on Missions to the Shereefian Court in the interior, I venture to solicit your Lordship's assistance in obtaining for me the authorization of the proper authorities for Surgeon-Major Charlesworth, now belonging to the Gibraltar establishment, to be detailed to take medical charge of the Mission, which I propose heading, to the Shereefian Court this winter.

I have mentioned Dr. Charlesworth's name, as he accompanied me on my Mission to the Sultan of 1887, whereby he gained a considerable knowledge of the climate and diseases prevailing in this country. I may add that the Sultan, as well as his surroundings, never fail to avail themselves of the presence of a medical officer with a foreign Mission, and that the doctor who is attached to me should be of the high medical attainments possessed by Dr. Charlesworth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 165.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 18, 1890.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 22nd March, 1887, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* requesting that Surgeon-Major Charlesworth may be detached from the Gibraltar establishment to take medical charge of the Mission which will accompany Sir W. K. Green to the Shereefian Court this winter.

I am to request you to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to cause the necessary authorization to be conveyed to the Governor of Gibraltar should there be no objection to such a course.

It will be observed that Dr. Charlesworth accompanied Her Majesty's Minister on a similar occasion in 1887.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 166.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 21.)

(No. 85.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 12, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I learn through the British Consular Agent at Tetuan that General Fuentes, the Military Governor of Ceuta, accompanied by a suite of ten officers, has been visiting Tetuan and its neighbourhood in the direction of Tangier for sporting purposes, though this object is not quite believed in by the natives, who look with suspicion upon all movements of Spanish officers from Ceuta.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

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* No. 163.

No. 167.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 30.)

(No. 86.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 23, 1890.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 81 of the 5th instant, concerning the asserted successes of the Sultan among the Berber tribes, I have now ascertained, through many different quarters, that these successes were only momentary, and that His Majesty met with very serious reverses at the hands of the clansmen, which forced him to withdraw from their territories with considerable haste, and great loss among the Askar, or regular troops.

I believe by this time the Sultan will have gained his winter quarters in Morocco city, and that, shortly, His Majesty's asserted victories will be celebrated with public rejoicings all over the Empire, ordered under Imperial mandate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 168.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 5.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 4, 1890.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that a letter has been received from the War Office stating that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to approve of Surgeon-Major Charlesworth, Medical Staff, being detached from the Gibraltar establishment to take medical charge of the Mission which will accompany Sir W. K. Green to the Shereefian Court this winter, and that the General Officer commanding the troops at Gibraltar has been informed accordingly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 169.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 63.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1890.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 84 of the 10th ultimo, I have to inform you that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to approve of Surgeon-Major Charlesworth, Medical Staff, being detached from the Gibraltar establishment to take medical charge of the Mission which will accompany you to the Shereefian Court. The General Officer commanding the troops at Gibraltar has been informed accordingly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 170.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 8)

(No. 88.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 1, 1890.

FOLLOWING the precedents observed on former similar occasions, I have the honour to respectfully request your Lordship, in view of my approaching Mission to the Court of Morocco, that the Admiralty may be moved to direct that one of Her Majesty's ships should be sent to convey me and my suite, towards the end of this month, to either Mazagan or Dar-al-Baida as may be most in agreement with the arrangements for my journey inland which will be made by His Majesty the Sultan.

When the date of my departure can be definitively settled, I will communicate it to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 171.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, November 15, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 22nd March, 1887, and to subsequent correspondence in that year, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* requesting that a ship of war may be detailed to convey himself and his suite to either Mazagan or Dar-al-Baida as may ultimately be arranged, in connection with his Mission to the Moorish Court at Morocco.

I am to request that you will ask the Lords Commissioners whether they can make arrangements to give effect to Sir W. Green's application in accordance with former precedents.

So soon as the definite date of Sir W. Green's departure shall have been received from him it will be at once communicated to you.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 172.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 19.)

Admiralty, November 18, 1890.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, requesting that a vessel may be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, towards the end of this month, to convey him and his suite to Mazagan or Dar-al-Baida on the occasion of his visiting the Sultan of Morocco at his capital, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Secretary of State to instruct Sir William Kirby Green to place himself in direct communication with the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Mediterranean Station, who does not require special instructions from their Lordships authorizing him to comply with any reasonable request of Her Majesty's Ministers.

I am to add that a communication on this subject has this day been addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, who is now at Malta.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 173.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

Foreign Office, November 19, 1890.

(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 88, you should put yourself into direct communication with the Admiral Commanding-in-chief in the Mediterranean, to whom instructions have been sent at Malta.

No. 174.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 20.)

Pall Mall, London, November 19, 1890.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for Lord Salisbury's information, that a communication has been received from the General Officer commanding at Gibraltar to the effect that permission has been given for Lieutenant Howard, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to accompany Sir W. Kirby Green on his Mission to the Shereefian Court.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. G. DEEDES.

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* No. 170.

No. 175.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 64.)

Foreign Office, November 20, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 76 of the 19th September last, forwarding copy of a Report by Mr. Consul Payton upon the claim of Mr. Damonte against the Governor and tribe of Shiadma.

Great credit is due to Mr. Payton for his excellent Report and for the pains taken by him to furnish all possible information in the matter. But Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, consider that the information is not sufficiently complete at present to enable any definite opinion to be formed on the merits of Mr. Damonte's claim, and as it moreover appears from Mr. Payton's Report that the claim has never been thoroughly investigated by the Moorish authorities, I have now to request you to bring the case before the Moorish Government, and to press them to have it thoroughly sifted, with a view to its early and definitive settlement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 176.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 8.)

(No. 89. Confidential.)

Tangier, December 1, 1890.

My Lord,

THROUGH a confidential person who has arrived from the Shereefian Court at Morocco city within the last few days, the Sultan has sent to inform me that when M. Patenôtre was at Rabat during the past autumn he urged His Majesty most strongly to permit the construction of a carriage-road between the town of Tlemcen, in Algeria, and Ouchda, a Moorish town in the Riff district. This carriage-road, M. Patenôtre explained, would accustom the natives to the sight of vehicular communication, so that in a short time rails might be laid on it, and thus transform it into a railroad. The French Minister had pressed and was still pressing the matter so actively that the Sultan is anxious that I should obtain your Lordship's views on the subject before proceeding to the Shereefian Court.

His Majesty does not feel himself strong enough to persistently reject the French Minister's request, but if the road is considered by your Lordship to menace in the slightest way the safety of the Empire from the direction of Algeria, Mulaï Hassan declares himself ready to oppose it.

I am so loath to encourage the Sultan in refusing to open up Morocco by roads and other such improvements, especially when they are proposed by my colleagues, that I am inclined to recommend that His Majesty should not be instigated by me to oppose the suggested manner of ultimately introducing railways into Morocco.

Having this morning conversed on the subject with my German colleague, Count Tattenbach, I found him to be of the opinion that the Sultan should be discouraged in every attempt to open up Morocco by roads and bridges, as such improvements are calculated to weaken the natural defences of the country. I admit that I do not share this view in the slightest degree, as I do not believe that Morocco can be kept indefinitely in its barbarous condition, or that a contemplated invasion of the country would be abandoned owing to the absence of roads and bridges. In fact, roads sometimes are advantageous as marking in a fairly certain manner the direction of an enemy's coming.

Should your Lordship share my views, I might then be instructed to tell Mulaï Hassan that he could make a merit of acceding to a request which His Majesty would find it difficult to put off *sine die*, especially as, if I tendered to the Sultan contrary advice, I should be cutting the ground from under my own feet, when I am about to urge the Sultan to concern himself more closely with matters calculated to promote the well-being and improvement of his Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 177.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 10.)

Tangier, December 10, 1890.

(Telegraphic.) START at noon for Mazagan per Her Majesty's ship "Phaeton;" hope to be at Morocco city on 20th. By wish of Admiral am taking with me to Shereefian Court Captain Custance and three officers of "Phaeton."

No. 178.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

Foreign Office, December 10, 1890.

(Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

RECEIVED your despatch No. 89 [of 1st instant].

In the opinion of the Intelligence Division of the War Office there would be no objection to a road. Question of a railway must be reserved for further consideration.